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Comprehensive Inventory and Determinations of Eligibility for Fort Riley Buildings: 1857– 1963

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Comprehensive Inventory and Determinations of Eligibility for Fort Riley Buildings: 1857–1963

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Abstract: This report represents the public release version of ERDC/CERL TR-09-37: “Comprehensive Historical and Architectural Documentation Report for Fort Riley, Kansas.” It inventories all buildings and structures constructed at Fort Riley, Kansas, from 1855–1963, with the exception of buildings already covered under national Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) Program Comments. In three separate studies (1993–1994, 2007, and 2008), ERDC-CERL inventoried and evaluated 373 properties on the installation that were constructed during 1855–1963. Determinations of Eligibility (DOE) to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) were then made, based on the significance of the buildings and the degree to which they retain their integrity for conveying that significance. As a result, 272 of those buildings and structures have been determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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Preface

This study was conducted for the Conservation and Restoration Branch, Environmental Division, Fort Riley, Kansas, under project 146503, “Fort Riley Building Evaluation Update.” Funding was provided by Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request MIPR7KDATENV14, dated 27 June 2007. The Fort Riley technical monitor was Ed Hooker III, IMNW-RLY-PWE.

The work was performed by the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch (CN-C) of the Installations Division (CN), Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC-CERL). The ERDC-CERL Project Manager was Dr. Susan I. Enscoe. At the time of publication, Dr. Christopher M. White was Chief, CEERD-CN-C; Dr. John T. Bandy was Chief, CEERD-CN; and Dr. Timothy J. Hayden was the Acting Technical Director for Military Ranges and Lands, CEERD-CV-T. The Deputy Director of ERDC-CERL was Dr. Kirankumar Topudurti, and the Director was Dr. Ilker Adiguzel.

This report represents the public release version of a restricted report, ERDC/CERL TR-09-37: “Comprehensive Historical and Architectural Documentation Report for Fort Riley, Kansas.” As such, it does not contain an additional appendix, which Fort Riley deemed suitable for release only to the DoD and its contractors.

At the time of publication, The Commander and Executive Director of ERDC was COL Gary E. Johnston and the Director was Dr. James R. Houston.

Acknowledgments

This report is a compilation of three separate reports, completed in 1993-1994, 2007, and 2008. As such, many people were involved in the creation of these studies. For the 1993-1994 report, *Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports for Fort Riley, Kansas*, acknowledgement is given to the authors. They were Pamela Andros, Dan Lapp, Mira Metzinger, Patrick Nowlan, Carla Spradlin, Steve Turner, and Julie Webster, all of ERDC-CERL. The Principal Investigators were Keith Landreth and Julie Webster of ERDC-CERL. The Technical Monitor for the project was Camille Leichliter of the Kansas City District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Vicki Hamilton and Dave Jones at Fort Riley served as the point of contact (POC) for the installation. Real Property Office assistance was provided by Karen Fox.

The 2007 report, *Fort Riley Early Cold War Building Inventory and Evaluation, 1953-1960*, was authored by Susan Enscoe and Julie Webster, of ERDC-CERL. The following year in 2008, Dr. Enscoe and Ms. Webster were joined by Matthew Claus in authoring *Fort Riley Building Inventory and Evaluation, 1946-1952 and 1961-1963*. People who assisted with the development of both reports were Ed Hooker, Department of Public Works and project POC, Fort Riley; Dave Young, Department of Public Works, Fort Riley; William McKale and Bob Smith, Museum Division, Fort Riley; Paula Fultz, Fort Riley Real Property Office; and the librarians at the Dorothy Bramlage Public Library in Junction City, Kansas. Also helpful were the photograph archivists in the Still Pictures room at the National Archives in College Park, MD.

Unit Conversion Factors

Multiply	By	To Obtain
acres	4,046.873	square meters
cubic feet	0.02831685	cubic meters
cubic inches	0.00001638706	cubic meters
feet	0.3048	meters
inches	0.0254	meters
miles (U.S. statute)	1.609347	kilometers
square feet	0.09290304	square meters
square miles	2,589,998.00	square meters
yards	0.9144	meters

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Through the years, the U.S. Congress has enacted laws to preserve our national cultural heritage. The first major federal preservation legislation was the Antiquities Act of 1906, instrumental in securing protection for archeological resources on federal property. The benefits derived from the Antiquities Act and subsequent legislation precipitated an expanded and broader need for the preservation of historic cultural resources. With this growing awareness, on 15 October 1966 the U.S. Congress codified the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), the most sweeping cultural resources legislation to date.

The U.S. Congress created the NHPA to provide guidelines and requirements aimed at preserving tangible elements of our past primarily through the creation of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Sections within this piece of legislation (Sections 110 and 106) require federal agencies to address their cultural resources (defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object). Section 110 requires federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources. Section 106 requires determination of the effect of federal undertakings on properties deemed eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP.

In 2007, ERDC-CERL was tasked with consolidating previous architectural inventories and determinations of eligibility (DOE) for Fort Riley buildings covered by studies done in 1993–1994, 2007, and 2008. Those studies covered facilities constructed from 1855–1945, 1953–1960, and 1946–1952/1961–1963, respectively. In addition, the 2008 study inventoried and evaluated 10 facilities missed by earlier efforts.

Fort Riley is located in the northeastern part of Kansas, about 135 miles west of Kansas City and 130 miles north-northeast of Wichita. It consists of six installations including the Main Post, Camp Funston, Marshall Army Airfield (MAA), Camp Whitside, Camp Forsyth, and Custer Hill (Figure 1). The post was originally established in 1853 at the location where the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers join to form the Kansas River, just east and a little north of Junction City, Kansas.

Fort Riley is home to the U.S. Army 1st Infantry Division (ID), a unit with a distinguished past and present, including being first on the beaches at Normandy in World War II (WWII), and the first division called to fight in the Vietnam War. The 1st ID and Fort Riley, Kansas, provide training and support to ensure soldiers are constantly ready for battlefield deployment.

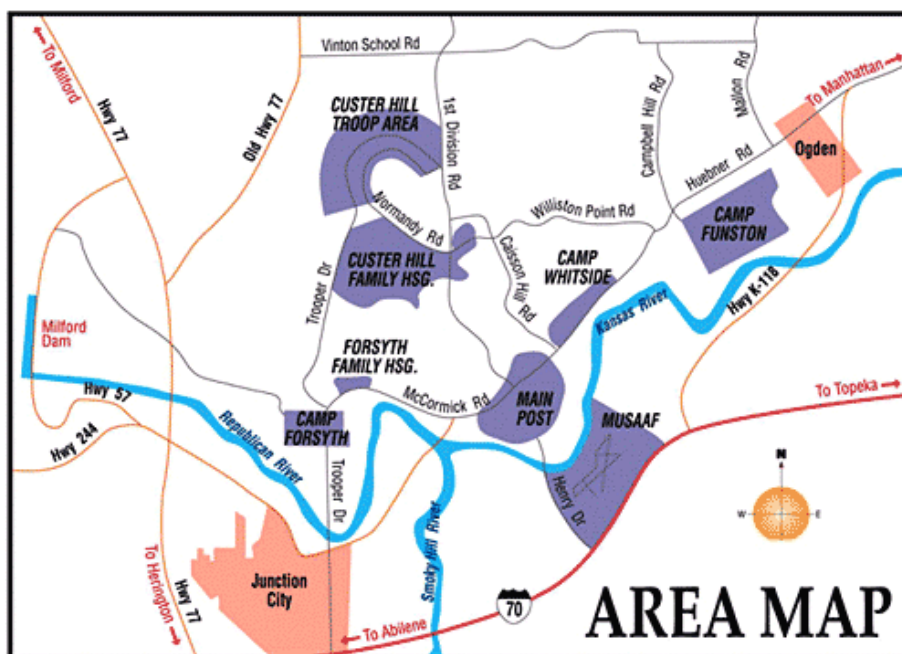


Figure 1. Map of Fort Riley, 2007 (<http://www.riley.army.mil/OurPost/Maps.asp.mil>).

1.2 Objective

The objectives of the three studies were to: (1) inventory all buildings and structures constructed between 1855 and 1963; (2) research the history of those buildings and structures; and (3) assess the eligibility of the buildings and structures according to NRHP guidelines. Inventory and evaluation of these facilities was required for NHPA compliance because they had reached or were close to reaching 50 years of age, and thus were potentially eligible for the NRHP.

1.3 Approach

As per Section 110 of the NHPA, Fort Riley needs to evaluate all of its buildings and structures potentially eligible for the NRHP. Under Military Interdepartmental Purchase Requests (MIPRs), the Engineer Research and Development Center's Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL) was retained to undertake the three projects by completing inventories and DOEs for the Fort Riley properties. ERDC-CERL was also

tasked to re-visit the buildings and structures determined eligible in the 1993-1994 report to verify their integrity, and to compile the three building inventory reports into this current report.¹

This integrated report has several parts. The introduction contains the methodology used for the reports; the next section consists of the combined historic contexts for evaluating the properties, followed by a third chapter containing architectural information on some significant properties. The fourth section presents the combined inventory and evaluation results, and the fifth contains recommendations for the eligible buildings and structures. Appendices are used to present more detailed information such as tables of inventoried and eligible properties.

For a property to qualify for the NRHP, it must: (1) meet at least one of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, (2) be significantly associated with an important historic context, and (3) retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance under that context. (See Appendix A for complete qualification criteria.)

Several steps are involved to complete the process for determining eligibility to the NRHP, and the same process was utilized during all three projects. The initial two steps, architectural inventory and archival research, are often done simultaneously during the fieldwork period — architectural inventory and archival research. For the 1993-1994 report, ERDC-CERL personnel conducted fieldwork from May–October 1992. For the 2007 project, Fort Riley fieldwork occurred 1-6 April 2007. Fieldwork for the 2008 project was conducted 5-9 November 2007, 31 March–5 April 2008, and 27 April–1 May 2008.

1.3.1 Architectural inventory

The historic architect prepared a list from information provided by the Fort Riley point of contact (POC) and the Department of Public Works (DPW) office for buildings and structures to be surveyed. Both field notes and digital photographs were taken to provide the data necessary to describe each building.

¹ The individual building forms are not included in the integrated report.

1.3.2 Archival research

Archival research involves several tasks. The first task is the initial literature review. The second is to identify and locate primary research materials.

1.3.2.1 Initial literature review

The project team reviewed published material to determine the general history of Fort Riley for the time period under study and any government agreements affecting military historical preservation. The material included government reports, and books and newspaper articles from the Fort Riley vicinity found at area libraries and museums.

Beginning in the late 1980s and picking up steam in the early years of this present decade, the Department of Defense (DoD) has sought a more cost-effective means to inventory and evaluate potentially historic buildings on military installations. Recognizing that many building types are repeated in great numbers across many installations, the DoD, along with the ACHP and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), created a series of agreements that allow the military to meet its NHPA obligations for entire classes of buildings at once in a nationwide manner. These agreements are in the form of Programmatic Agreements (PA), Programmatic Memoranda of Agreement (PMOA), and Program Comments, and offer an alternative to the case-by-case approach to inventory and evaluation. At Fort Riley, a PA and three Program Comments were found to apply, and they affect certain buildings constructed at the installation between 1939 and 1974.

In a Congressional report on the Military Construction Authorization Bill for 1983, the DoD was directed to demolish World War II (1939-1946) temporary buildings.² Subsequently, a 1986 PA between the DoD, the ACHP, and the NCSHPO outlines procedures for fulfilling NHPA Section 106 requirements by mitigating the adverse impact of this demolition. Because of this mitigation (documentation of selected buildings and creation of a historic context study), all remaining WWII temporary buildings con-

² "Programmatic Agreement between the Department of Defense, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers," Available at <http://www.achp.gov/progalt/DoD%20UPH%20program%20comment.pdf>

structed between 1939 and 1946 at Fort Riley have met NHPA eligibility requirements and were not included in this inventory and evaluation.³

Additionally, the “Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1974)” was signed 18 August 2006. This Program Comment is a DoD-wide agreement that declares all buildings and structures designed and built as unaccompanied personnel housing (UPH) between 1946 and 1974 to be eligible to the NRHP.⁴ The Program Comment covers all ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities constructed between 1946 and 1974. A historic context study for Army UPH has been completed as mitigation.⁵ For the Army, this designation applies to all buildings with a current or original category code beginning with 72 and includes barracks, transient lodging, dining facilities, laundry facilities, garages and carports, hutments, tent pads, and bachelor officer quarters. Therefore, at Fort Riley, no evaluation judgment is necessary for these buildings because they are considered eligible to the NRHP for purposes of Section 106 compliance regardless of their level of integrity. In light of this Program Comment, any buildings constructed from 1946–1963 that fall under its eligibility determinations are excluded from this survey.

Additionally, the “Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities” became effective 18 August 2006.⁶ This Program Comment applies DoD-wide to all buildings and structures designed and built between 1939 and 1974 as ammunition storage facilities, and determines them all to be eligible to the NRHP. An existing historic context for these buildings will be expanded to meet mitigation

³ John S. Garner, *World War II Temporary Military Buildings: A Brief History of the Architecture and Planning of Cantonments and Training Stations in the United States*, (Champaign, IL: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Construction Engineering Research Laboratories), 1993.

⁴ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, *Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1974)*, Available at: <http://www.achp.gov/progalt/DoD%20UPH%20program%20comment.pdf>.

⁵ Kathryn M. Kuranda, et al., *Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989)*, (Frederick, Maryland: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. for the U.S. Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, 2003).

⁶ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, *Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities*, https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Library/NCR/program_alternatives.html?fm-culres (ACHP 2006).

requirements.⁷ The Program Comment covers all ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities constructed between 1939 and 1974. For the Army, this applies to all buildings with a current or original category code beginning with 42 and includes ammunition bunkers, magazines, and igloo storage. For these types of Fort Riley buildings, no evaluation judgment is necessary, because they are considered eligible to the NRHP for purposes of Section 106 compliance regardless of level of integrity. In light of this Program Comment, any buildings constructed from 1946-1963 that fall under its eligibility determinations are excluded from this survey.

More recently, on 31 May 2002, the ACHP approved the “Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949-1962).”⁸ Through this agreement, the Army’s entire inventory of Capehart-Wherry housing is eligible to the NRHP for the purposes of Section 106 compliance, and a historic context with accompanying design guidelines has been produced as mitigation.⁹ The Program Comment covers all maintenance and repair actions; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; demolition; demolition and replacement; and transfer, sale, or lease out of federal control for Capehart-Wherry housing, associated structures, and landscape features, as well as all other family housing constructed between 1949 and 1962. This effectively removes the need to inventory and evaluate Capehart-Wherry housing at Fort Riley, as the buildings are eligible regardless of level of integrity. At Fort Riley, Capehart-Wherry housing includes Rim Rock Terrace in the Main Post (ca. 1950), Colyer Manor at Camp Forsyth (ca. 1950), and Monteith Heights (1962), Warner Heights (1963), and Pe-

⁷ Joseph Murphey, et al., *Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775-1945*, (Fort Worth: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Fort Worth District, 2000).

⁸ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, *Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949-1962)*, (Washington, DC: Federal Register. Vol. 67, No. 110, June 7, 2002), 39332-39335.

⁹ Kathryn M. Kuranda et al., *Housing an Army: The Wherry and Capehart Era Solutions to the Postwar Family Housing Shortage (1949-1962)*, (Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD; U.S. Army Environmental Center, 2003); R. Christopher Goodwin, and Associates, *Neighborhood Design Guidelines for Army Wherry and Capehart Era Family Housing*, (Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD; U.S. Army Environmental Center. 2003).

terson Heights (1963) at Custer Hill.¹⁰ Because of this Program Comment, these buildings were not included in this effort.

1.3.2.2 Primary research material

The project team then located primary research materials and additional secondary materials to enhance the published sources. This report is based primarily on the collections found at Fort Riley, including the review of cultural resource studies, historical accounts, real property data, construction program documentation, and visual information (photographs, technical illustrations, architectural drawings, maps, charts, etc.). Most resources were provided by the Conservation and Restoration Branch, Environmental Division, Fort Riley. The Fort Riley Museum Division provided textual and photographic resources. The Dorothy Bramlage Public Library in Junction City, Kansas provided access to area newspaper microfilm archives. Visits were made to the National Archives at College Park, Maryland in 2007 and 2008 to locate additional historic photographs and textual information.

1.3.3 Analysis

After the initial research was completed, the team analyzed the gathered information. Archival and field information was integrated throughout the course of the research. Using the archival sources, the research team discovered relevant historical information. As the field research identified specific building and structure type characteristics or relationships, the research team refined their questions and looked further in the archival records for answers. The integration of archival and field methods necessitated an integration of visual and written sources in this final report.

The inventory and evaluation projects utilized historic photographs and knowledge of standard plans to inform findings and to provide evidence of the historical characteristics of the structures surveyed. For determining integrity of the buildings, the researchers relied heavily on real property cards and engineering plans (and historic photographs when available) to determine the original conditions. The researchers relied on the information from the real property office and the engineering plans to determine size, areas, and costs of the buildings. Some information on the construc-

¹⁰ The last two projects were underway in 1962, so they fall under the Program Comment. Construction dates given are for project completion.

tion and development of the buildings and structures under study was located in back issues of the local newspapers and at the National Archives. For purposes of determining eligibility, a period of significance from 1852–1963 was used. This encompasses the periods of construction for the properties under study. The final chapter provides management recommendations pertaining to the properties that have been determined eligible to the NRHP.

1.3.4 Products

In addition to the work of three reports that is consolidated here, the 1993–1994 project produced documentation for every inventoried property to standards set by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) program through the National Park Service (NPS). HABS has standards for four levels of documentation, depending on the level of detail needed, from Level I (the most in-depth) to Level IV. For broad inventories such as the one at hand, Level IV reports are considered sufficient by HABS, the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO), and the DoD. Level IV documentation produced for the 1993–1994 report consisted of a one-page form including architectural, historical, and photographic information, along with 5" x 7" photos and contact prints of the exterior. The HABS Level IV reports were produced by the use of the Integrated Building Inventory System (IBIS), a database/report generation system developed at CERL. IBIS data could be imported to the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) database, allowing the installation's cultural resource manager to efficiently search and retrieve data on the buildings documented.

For the 2007 and 2008 inventories and evaluations, the individual buildings and structures were documented in a database created by historical architect Julie Webster. Each property has a multi-page form containing architectural and historical information along with a condition assessment and digital photographs of the exterior. The forms were combined into a portable document file (pdf) format that was made available to the sponsor.

1.4 Scope

As this report is a compilation of three separate studies, there are some inconsistencies in levels of detail. The original report (1993–1994) covered

all buildings and structures constructed from 1855-1945¹¹. Such a vast time period meant that the historic context was fairly broad and did not always provide a high level of detail concerning activities on post. Also, the large time span included several hundred buildings to inventory and evaluate, so there is a lack of detail concerning the construction of certain specific buildings. The building inventory from the 1993-1994 report is included in this current compilation in order for the first time to assemble a complete historic continuity for Fort Riley. The 2007 and 2008 reports cover much smaller periods of time, and therefore were conducted at a much finer level of detail.

¹¹ Even though Fort Riley's history predates 1855, there were no permanent structures built prior to that date, and none of the earlier temporary structures have survived.

2 The Historic Context for Fort Riley Development, 1852 – 1963

In order to fully understand how these buildings fit into the broad patterns of our cultural heritage, we must place these buildings into their proper historic context. The following section is an overview of the evolution of Fort Riley and traces the history of the installation from its beginning as a new outpost established to protect westward traveling traders and settlers, to its present day status as the home of the 1st Infantry Division. This historical overview was used to create the thematic groups within the historic districts and to determine which buildings fit into those groups.

The building numbers used in the following historical overview refer to the new numbers assigned to each building in October 1987 by the Fort Riley Real Property Office. When individual buildings are referenced, both the post-1987 and pre-1987 numbers are given, in that order. For instance, if Building 87 is referenced, it will appear as Building 87/170.

Fort Riley is in the northeastern part of Kansas (about 135 miles east of Kansas City and 130 miles north-northeast of Wichita). It was established in 1852 at the site where the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers join to form the Kansas River, just east and a little north of Junction City. Fort Riley today consists of six cantonments which are the Main Post, Camp Funston, Marshall Army Airfield, Camp Whitside, Camp Forsyth and Custer Hill. The historic areas of the fort are located along the lowlands and floodplain of the two rivers, while modern housing and training areas are found on land north of the original post.

The Louisiana Purchase of 1803, the first territorial acquisition made by the United States, added some 828,000 square miles of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. During the ensuing fifty years, as trade and transportation routes were established, settlers and traders began moving west, displacing the Native American Indians in the process. In what is now Kansas, trade and travel began to develop along several trails including the Santa Fe Trail, the Oregon Trail, and the Smoky Hill Trail. Consequently, forts were established near the trails in order to provide protection to settlers moving westward. Fort Riley was one such frontier post.

2.1 Establishment of Fort Riley

In the winter of 1824-25, Congress passed a bill authorizing the marking of the Santa Fe Trail from Missouri to New Mexico. Fearing that Native Americans living on the plains would interfere with commerce over this trail, Congress appointed a commission to negotiate with them in an attempt to gain consent to the survey and marking of the trail. As a result, a treaty was signed with three tribes (the Great Osage Indians, the Little Osage Indians, and the Kansas [aka Kansa] Indians) at Council Grove on 11 August 1825. In exchange for the equivalent of \$500, the Indians agreed to allow surveying and marking of the trail. They also agreed not to molest travelers using the trail. The survey was completed in 1827.¹²

Despite the 1825 treaty, there were many conflicts between the natives and traders along the trail. Eventually the altercations became enough of a problem that traders asked the government for protection. Until that time, the westernmost outpost was Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, which was established in May 1827 to protect the developing trade along the Santa Fe Trail (opened in 1821). Located on the Kansas-Missouri border, north of Kansas City, Fort Leavenworth grew increasingly important as a supply and training base. However, with the continuing westward expansion, this outpost became too far removed from the location of raids and disputes that needed immediate attention. In the early 1850s, the U.S. Army realized that a fort located farther west was needed to better protect traders and settlers moving along the Santa Fe and Oregon Trails.

In July 1852, the commanding officer of Fort Leavenworth, Colonel T.T. Fauntleroy, recommended that a post be established “at or near a point on the Kansas River where the Republican fork unites with it.”¹³ In September of the same year, General N.S. Clarke of the Sixth Military Department appointed a board of officers to select the location for the new post somewhere near the forks of the Kansas River. The board included Captains E.A. Ogden and L.C. Easton of the Quartermaster’s Department; Captain C.S. Lovell, Sixth Infantry; and Lieutenant J.C. Woodruff, of the Topographical Engineers.

¹² W.F. Pride, *The History Of Fort Riley* (U.S. Cavalry Museum and Fort Riley Historical and Archeology Society, 1926), 41.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 60-61.

These men traveled to and chose the present site of Fort Riley. Believing they were near the geographical center of the United States, they initially named the new post Camp Center. Camp Center was strategically located at the junction of the Republican and Smokey Hill Rivers with the Kansas River. It would provide protection for users of the Santa Fe Trail to the south of the fort, the Smoky Hill Trail east of the fort, and the Oregon Trail north of the fort.¹⁴ The board submitted its report in November of 1852.

It seems likely that the board also submitted with its report a proposed plan of the fort. Reference to an approved plan is found in official correspondence less than two years later, and the officer's professional backgrounds would have well qualified them to prepare a plan at the time of their visit. Probably Captain Lovell and Lieutenant Woodruff selected the exact site of the post's parade, while Captain Ogden and Captain Easton advised on the siting and number of buildings.¹⁵ The board's report was approved by the Secretary of War in January 1853.¹⁶

In May 1853, Captain Charles S. Lovell arrived at Camp Center bringing with him Companies B, F, and H of the Sixth Infantry. Congress appropriated \$65,000 for the erection of buildings, presumably temporary, which the men of the Sixth Infantry occupied that year. These early buildings were constructed partly of native timber and partly of material brought overland or up the river from Fort Leavenworth. There are no pictorial records of these structures and none of them remain today¹⁷.

In June 1853, the name of the post was officially changed to Fort Riley in honor of the recently deceased Major General Bennett Riley.¹⁸ Bennett Riley earned distinction as an able cavalryman under Lt. Colonel Henry Leavenworth. As a major, Riley commanded the first wagon train escort over the Santa Fe Trail in 1829. During his participation in the Mexican War, Riley was promoted to brigadier general and then later to major general for distinguished service. Later in life, Riley became the last territorial

¹⁴ Robinson & Associates, *Fort Riley: An Historic Overview*, V.I., Report prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, (Washington, D.C., October 1989), 11.

¹⁵ Catherine Crawford, "Historical Information: The Planning of Fort Riley, 1852-1939" in Fort Riley Family Quarters Documentation Project, HABS No. KS-54, (National Park Service, September, 1985), 2.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 61.

¹⁷ Thus, the period covered for buildings at Fort Riley does not date to 1853, but rather to the first permanent structures, built in 1855 (see Section 2.2).

¹⁸ Pride, *The History Of Fort Riley*, 61.

governor of California (in 1847) and helped write that state's constitution. He died in Buffalo, New York in 1853.¹⁹

2.2 Early construction

In March 1855, Congress made an additional appropriation for Fort Riley for the construction of permanent buildings sufficient for ten companies of cavalry and ten companies of infantry. Building activity began in July of that year under the direction of Major Ogden (who had also supervised construction of the temporary structures).

As this construction was getting under way, however, a cholera epidemic broke out and claimed the lives of close to 100 workers and also Major Ogden. Panic and disorder resulted, and men began deserting the fort. Sgt. Lowe and Joseph O. Sawyer, a civilian engineer, restored order, took command of the post, and organized burial parties. A few days later, Lt. Eugene Carr, accompanied by a doctor, arrived from Fort Leavenworth to assume command. By the middle of August, the epidemic subsided. By early September, the post was back to normal and construction work was resumed.²⁰

As 1855 came to a close, twelve major buildings and several auxiliary structures had been completed. The post was beginning to resemble the 1852–53 plan. The nucleus of the installation was formed by the construction of officer's quarters and barracks around a 553' by 603' rectangle parade ground located on a high, relatively level area north of the Kansas River. The arrangement included six barracks for enlisted men along the east and west sides of the parade ground. Six sets of officer's quarters were situated along the north and south sides.

A hospital was constructed east of the parade ground while a guard house, a sutler's store, and carpenter, saddler, and blacksmith shops were built directly to the west. Five stables, an ice house, and a commissary storehouse were erected to the southwest, while a brick magazine was built to the northwest. For some reason, the chapel and parsonage were built some distance to the northwest of the parade group.

¹⁹ *Fort Riley: Its Historic Past*, (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), 16, 565-238/115 Region No.6.

²⁰ "Frontier Post Is Designated As Fort Riley June 27, 1853," *Junction City Union*, 24 June 1953.

Native limestone was used to construct the first permanent buildings and subsequent buildings at Fort Riley. The woodwork for the early buildings at Fort Riley was made at a factory in Cincinnati and shipped by boat to Fort Leavenworth along with the necessary lumber, hardware, and glass. After being loaded onto wagons at Fort Leavenworth, the material was transported to Fort Riley.

2.3 Early limestone construction at Fort Riley

Limestone is found in abundance in the high river bluffs that border the three rivers dividing the Junction City–Fort Riley area. The Fort Riley Military Reservation includes several limestone quarry sites which provided the stone used in the construction of buildings. The quarries are at Grant Cliffs and Sheridan Bluffs along the Kansas River, at Sherman Heights along the Republican River, and along both sides of the Smoky Hill River.²¹ The first quarry at Fort Riley was located at the present site of the Ogden Monument (east of the main post along Huebner Road). A marker on the monument reads:

On this site marked by this monument, Major Ogden, in 1855 opened a quarry from which was obtained stone used in the construction of the first permanent buildings at Fort Riley.

The early stone structures at Fort Riley were constructed of hammered, ashlar block limestone, built of a simple, unornamented, vernacular architectural style. Each stone had to be hand cut and dressed using the simple cutting tools, hammers, chisels, etc., of the day. The walls of the early stone buildings at Fort Riley are thick, approximately sixteen to eighteen inches.²²

2.4 Contractors and workers

Major E.A. Ogden, the post's first quartermaster, realized that stone construction was necessary, due to lack of timber in the region. This meant hiring special workers who were familiar with stone construction. In an 1855 letter written to the Quartermaster General in Washington, D.C., Ogden reported that he had hired 100 masons and sixteen stone cutters, along with thirty carpenters and teamsters, and four blacksmiths. Hiring

²¹ Crawford, "The Planning of Fort Riley," 9.

²² Ibid., 13.

stone workers was fairly expensive because they received around \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day as opposed to the carpenters, painters, plasterers, and blacksmiths whose daily pay ranged 50 cents to \$1.00 less.²³

Stone masons often were recent immigrants from Ireland and Germany, where stone buildings were constructed much more extensively than in America. By 1853, Fort Riley building activity had attracted Irish and German immigrants from Cincinnati and St. Louis. The workers arrived at Fort Riley in March 1855, after soldiers left for summer campaigns. They slept in barracks or tents. These stone masons and carpenters built smooth-faced limestone buildings at the post under the supervision of Joseph O. Sawyer (employed as an “architect and supervisor”).²⁴

2.5 Remaining buildings from initial construction period

The only structures remaining from the initial period of permanent construction at Fort Riley (mid 1850s) include St. Mary’s chapel (Building 3/3), Building 24/24, the parsonage (Building 123/123), and the old hospital (Building 205/30).

St. Mary’s Chapel, whose cornerstone was laid by J.E.B. Stuart in 1855, underwent major renovations in 1896 and again in the late 1930s. Although extensively modified, the basic, classic lines of the 1855 chapel can still be seen both inside and out.²⁵ Building 24, the only remaining set of the original six officers quarters built at Fort Riley in 1855, is now the Custer House. Then Lt. Colonel George A. Custer and his wife were stationed at Fort Riley from November 3, 1866 to July 26, 1867. It is known that the Custers did not live in Building 24/24 but lived in that building’s sister set of quarters, Building 21/21. However, Building 21/21, originally built in 1858, was severely damaged in a fire in the 1930s and has been completely reconstructed.

Building 123/123, built in 1855, was originally occupied by Chaplain David Clarkson who lived there from 1855–1861. Clarkson, the first to give regular services at Fort Riley, was largely responsible for initiating the construction of St. Mary’s Chapel. A rear section was added to the original,

²³ Crawford, “The Planning of Fort Riley,” 10.

²⁴ Ibid., 11.

²⁵ Richard Scott Price, *Encounter With Historic Sites: Saint Mary’s Chapel* (Class paper, California State University, 1992).

back kitchen wing of the building in 1890; it has since undergone many other alterations.

Building 205/30, originally constructed in 1855, was rebuilt in 1890 as a cavalry administration building and is now the U.S. Army Cavalry Museum.

2.6 Civil War years and the 1860s

Activities at Fort Riley in the late 1850's were overshadowed by ominous events in other parts of the country. Torn over issues such as slavery and state's rights, the country plunged into a civil war. During the Civil War years (1861-65), construction at Fort Riley was put on hold. Since the troops garrisoned at Fort Riley were from all over the country, the men's sympathies were divided when war broke out. Some officers enlisted with Union troops while others, including J.E.B. Stuart, enlisted with the Confederacy forces. During the war, soldiers of the Regular Army were transferred back East, leaving mainly volunteer troops garrisoned at Fort Riley. Owing to the lack of use, Fort Riley fell into disrepair.

Then, after the Civil War ended, two important events had a significant impact on Fort Riley: (1) The Union Pacific Railroad reached Ogden, Junction City, and Fort Riley; and (2) the 7th Cavalry Regiment was constituted at Fort Riley.

During the construction of the railroad, serious Indian uprisings had developed. As a result, the 7th Cavalry Regiment (under the command of Col. Andrew J. Smith and then Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer) was organized by an Act of Congress in 1866 and stationed at Fort Riley to protect settlers and railroad workers. This famous regiment participated in many important battles during the Great Indian Wars of 1867-68, most notably the Battle of Little Big Horn which took place in Montana on 25 June 1876. During this famous battle, five troops of the 7th Cavalry were destroyed. General George Custer and his brothers, Tom and Boston, plus 212 men and officers were among those who died.²⁶

During the Civil War and afterward, hunters, travelers and settlers increasingly began to encroach on traditional buffalo hunting grounds of the Native American Indians. They reacted by conducting raids which contin-

²⁶ *Fort Riley: Its Historic Past*, 19.

ued into the 1870s in a losing effort to retain their homelands. In the late 1860s, General Phillip Sheridan, head of the Military Division of the Missouri, had been ordered by military chiefs in the nation's capital to pursue a policy of total war against the plains Indians with the intent of forcing them to stay on their reservations.²⁷ In conjunction with this policy, Fort Riley in the mid 1860s was occupied by many different organizations for short periods of time. These organizations conducted frequent forays against hostile Native Americans and other marauders.²⁸

Very little construction took place at Fort Riley during the 1860s, and the fort retained its mid-1850s appearance (Figure 2). Besides a few repairs and minor renovations to existing structures, the only building activity during this time involved the reconstruction of the Ogden Monument and the building of a set of laundresses' quarters (which no longer exist).

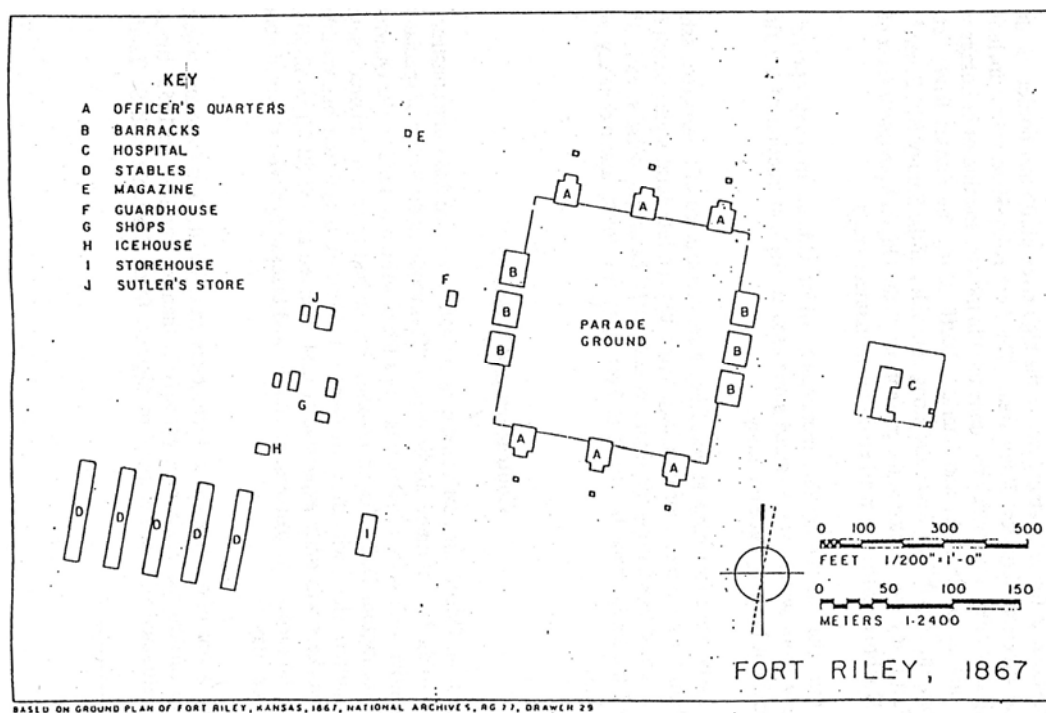


Figure 2. 1867 Plan of Fort Riley (prepared by ERDC-CERL, based on NARA original).

As the Native Americans were pushed farther north and west, Fort Riley became less useful as a center for military operations.²⁹ Like Fort Leaven-

²⁷ Kansas Preservation Plan: Study Unit on the Period of Exploration and Settlement (1820s-1880s). (Topeka, Kansas: Historic Preservation Department, Kansas State Historical Society, 1987), 23.

²⁸ Pride, *The History Of Fort Riley*, 162.

²⁹ Mariani & Associates Architects, *Study/Survey of Historically Significant Army Family Housing Quarters, V.I.*, (Installation Report, Fort Riley, Kansas, June, 1988), 16.

worth before it, the fort became too far removed from troubled areas. It was therefore maintained by only a small garrison for the latter part of the 1860s and was in danger of being abandoned completely. This changed in 1869 when Fort Riley was chosen to become the location for a school of Application for Light Artillery. This development brought more men to the post; however, no permanent buildings were constructed in conjunction with the school which, as it turned out, proved to be short-lived. In 1871, the school was discontinued and most of the trainees were dispatched to deal with various Indian uprisings throughout the west. Following the closure of the school, Fort Riley was almost abandoned. Only one company of the 6th Cavalry remained, consisting of four officers and sixty-five enlisted men.³⁰

By the mid-1870s, the Native Americans in Kansas had been subdued and placed on reservations and the state was becoming settled. As a result, General Sheridan urged the closing of most Army posts in Kansas. The only two forts not abandoned were Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth. During the next few years however, Fort Riley remained minimally occupied and its future remained in doubt.³¹

The threat of closure of Fort Riley was effectively extinguished in 1884, when General Sheridan recommended that the headquarters of the U.S. Cavalry be located at Fort Riley. Authorization was secured in 1885 and funds were made available for repairing and expanding the fort. That same year, recommendations were made that an Army field artillery school be established. Brigadier and Inspector General Nelson H. Davis also suggested in 1885 that a cavalry school should be established. He wanted the school to include instruction in drill, practice firing, stable management, and horse training. Citizens of the towns located near Fort Riley were enthusiastic about expanding the fort for this purpose, knowing that such a development would help their local economy. When General Sheridan visited Fort Riley in May of 1885, the mayor of Junction City and a crowd turned out to greet him to show their support.

In August of 1885, Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles, Commanding Officer of the Department of the Missouri, and Major James Gillis, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, visited Fort Riley to decide upon a plan

³⁰ Pride, *The History Of Fort Riley*, 166.

³¹ Robinson & Associates, *Fort Riley: An Historic Overview*, 13.

for the improvement of the post and the location of new buildings. The influence these two men had on the design of the plan that was later adopted for Fort Riley is unknown. It is possible that they were partly responsible for the eventual decision to construct separate posts for cavalry and artillery at Fort Riley.

In the middle of September of 1885, Captain George E. Pond arrived at Fort Riley and assumed the duty of Post Quartermaster. He was to oversee the construction of new buildings and the repairs to existing ones. Captain Pond was a graduate of West Point (Class of 1872) and served in the Army for 40 years until he retired in 1907. After his graduation from West Point, he served with the 8th Cavalry until he was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps in 1883. Pond served at Fort Riley until 1891, officially becoming the Constructing Quartermaster in 1887 when that job was separated from the Post Quartermaster's other duties.³² After arriving at Fort Riley, Pond immediately initiated construction of two new barracks (Buildings 215/35 and 221/39) and an officer's quarters (Building 23/23). By October, work on these structures as well as repairs to some older buildings was under way.³³

In January of 1886, as expansion and repairs at Fort Riley were progressing, both houses of the Kansas Legislature passed resolutions recommending the further enlargement of Fort Riley with the intention of "establishing at said post a school for the training of the cavalry and light artillery arms of the service."³⁴ In January 1887, the United States Congress officially authorized a school for cavalry and light artillery at Fort Riley and initially appropriated \$200,000 for construction of facilities. Establishment of the cavalry and light artillery school at Fort Riley spurred the greatest era of construction and expansion at the installation.

2.7 Construction of the cavalry and artillery posts

In early April of 1887, General Sheridan visited Fort Riley and met with Major Edward B. Williston. Together they settled on a definite location for the artillery post. Work was to begin when the funds were made available.

³² Mariani & Associates, *Study/Survey of Historically Significant Army Family Housing Quarters*, 18.

³³ Pride, *The History Of Fort Riley*, 195.

³⁴ Ibid.

Major Williston was placed in charge of the work, under the general supervision of Captain Pond.³⁵

Captain Pond, who had begun working on a new plan for Fort Riley after he arrived, designed two separate but adjoining posts, thereby abandoning the original 1855 post plan (Figure 3). The two posts, while preserving separate identities owing to the differences in cavalry and artillery training, would share in the educational mission of the entire post.³⁶

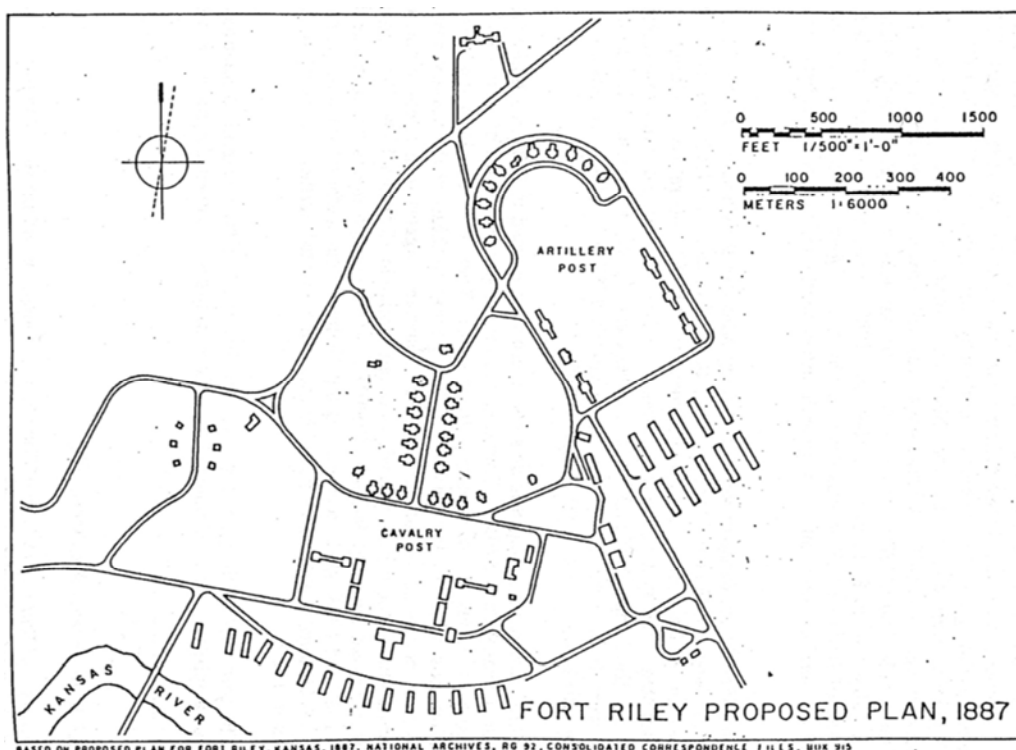


Figure 3. Cavalry and Artillery Posts Plan for Fort Riley (largely implemented), 1887 (CERL - based on NARA original).

The cavalry post featured a bi-axial plan with the east-west parade ground forming one axis and Forsyth Avenue forming the other.³⁷ The existing cavalry parade ground of the old plan of the fort was expanded along its east and west sides to become the Cavalry Parade Field. This was accomplished by demolishing the 1850s barracks that lined the old parade ground. The northern boundary of the old parade ground was retained.³⁸

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Crawford, "The Planning of Fort Riley," 5.

³⁷ Crawford, "The Planning of Fort Riley," 5.

³⁸ Mariani & Associates, *Study/Survey of Historically Significant Army Family Housing Quarters*, 19.

Buildings 21/21 and 24/24, located directly north of the Cavalry Parade Field along Sheridan Avenue, were the only two officer's quarters remaining from the original 1855 plan of the post. Building 23/23 was constructed directly east of Building 24/24 in 1886. More officer's quarters were constructed along Sheridan Avenue just north of the Cavalry Parade Field between 1887 and 1889. A guard house was built in 1889 next to the post hospital on the east side of the parade field. Two sets of cavalry barracks were erected on the south side of the Cavalry Parade Field between 1886 and 1889 (Figure 4). (The set of barracks built at the present site of Building 211/34, was destroyed by fire in March 1945). Cavalry stables, arranged in a semi-circular pattern, were built farther south of these structures between 1889 and 1904 (Figure 5).



Figure 4. Cavalry barracks in undated view (NARA).



Figure 5. Cavalry stable in undated view (NARA).

In 1888, the Cavalry's commanding officer's residence (Building 1/1) was built at the head of Forsyth Avenue along Barry Avenue (Figure 6). In 1889 and 1890, three residences for the field officers next in command were built (Figure 7). One residence (Building 2/2) was constructed to the west side of the commander's house at the top of Forsyth Avenue and the other two (Buildings 19/19 and 26/26) at either end of Sheridan Avenue.³⁹ Eleven officer quarters were built along Forsyth Avenue between 1887 and 1894. Another quarters (Building 18/18) was added to this group in 1903.



Figure 6. Commandant's Quarters, Bldg 1, circa 1900 (NARA).

³⁹ Anonymous. "The Growth and Building History of Fort Riley," anonymous manuscript on file at Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.



Figure 7. Field Officers' housing at Fort Riley, circa 1900 (NARA).

Three structures arranged in an arch pattern were erected in 1889 in a hollow to the west of the Cavalry Parade Field. This area was for non-commissioned officers (NCO). Additional NCO quarters were planned for this area. They were to be built at a later date (Figure 8).



Figure 8. NCO quarters, circa 1900 (NARA).

The artillery post was set around its own parade ground northeast of the cavalry post. The parade ground axis runs from northwest to southeast. Officer's quarters, organized in a semi-circle along the upper section of the parade ground, were built between 1887 and 1909. The artillery post administration building (Building 403/92) and five enlisted men's barracks, all built 1889–1903, were erected along the southwest and southeast sides of the parade ground (Figure 9). Additional stables and guard houses were erected in 1889 farther southeast of these structures.⁴⁰



Figure 9. Artillery barracks in undated view (NARA).

The formality of the plans for both posts lent itself to the hierarchical relationships present at a military post. Commanding officer quarters occupied the most prominent locations in residential groupings, surrounded by (in order of rank) field and company officer quarters. At the artillery post, officer's quarters were located on a higher elevation than the barracks further denoting the difference in status. At the cavalry post, the parade field separated officer's quarters from barracks.⁴¹

⁴⁰ In 1891, a small red brick ammunition magazine was constructed on post. The plan for the building is attributed to Captain Pond (electronic correspondences with William Hooker, Fort Riley, July 2009).

⁴¹ Crawford, "The Planning of Fort Riley," 6.

2.8 Captain Pond and Army standardized plans

In July, 1891, adjudged to have completed his assignment, Captain Pond was transferred elsewhere. Since 1885, he had superintended the expenditure of \$850,000. That Pond had a tremendous influence on the development of Fort Riley is unquestionable. His influence on Army standardized plans, however, is somewhat unclear.

When Pond arrived at Fort Riley, a set of standard plans for officers housing was already widely in use. These plans, influenced by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs, had been recommended by the Board on Revisions of the Army Regulations in 1872. Although these plans were never issued as official Army regulations, despite objections by many construction quartermasters, they were widely adopted, either directly as issued or with some variations.⁴²

Pond generally used the basic Army duplex form as put forth by the 1872 recommendations when he planned the construction of some new officer's quarters in 1887. However, he made some additions. For a group of double officers quarters represented by Buildings 7/7 and 8/8, he incorporated a full two-story, two-bay projecting front gable that divided the porch into two separate sections. He also added a polygonal bay to each side. This plan was later issued as a Quartermaster standard plan in 1887. Therefore, according to Mariani and Associates Architects, "under Pond's direction the widespread Army house form evolved into a more complex form."⁴³

Pond went on to develop the duplex form even further. He introduced a new duplex design to Fort Riley (and to Army construction) when another group of double officers quarters (represented by Buildings 15/15 and 17/17) was constructed beginning in 1889 along Forsyth Avenue. This new duplex, featuring an added four-bay projecting gable to the front, was later issued as Quartermaster Standard Plan No. 28 in 1891. The 1988 Mariani report claims that this may have been the prototype for several series of standardized plans issued as Numbers 45, 90, and 142.⁴⁴ These plans were widely used during the 1890s and the first decade of the twentieth century.

⁴² Bethanie C. Grashof, *A Study of United States Army Family Housing Standardized Plans: Volume I-Introduction*, (Atlanta: Center for Architectural Conservation, College of Architecture, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1986), 14.

⁴³ Mariani & Associates, *Study/Survey of Historically Significant Army Family Housing Quarters*, 20.

⁴⁴ Mariani & Associates, *Study/Survey of Historically Significant Army Family Housing Quarters*, 20.

Another standard Quartermaster plan that may have been influenced by Pond's work at Fort Riley relates directly to Buildings 1/1 and 100/100. These buildings were the Commanding Officers' quarters at the cavalry post and artillery post respectively. Building 100/100 was constructed in the Queen Anne style with Richardsonian Romanesque detailing. This design was also used later for field officers' quarters at Fort McPherson. Building 1/1 at the cavalry post utilized an enlarged version of the Building 100/100 design.⁴⁵

The uncertainty of Pond's influence on standardized plans stems from the ambiguity of the role he played in the actual design of the officer's housing at Fort Riley. On March 3, 1888, the local Junction City *Union* praised Captain Pond for preparing the plans for the buildings at Fort Riley. The same newspaper three years later credited William Goding for having done the architectural work on a number of buildings at Fort Riley. Goding, an architect, was one of several specialists hired by Pond. The details of his professional working arrangement with Pond are unknown. Since both men's name appear on several plans used at Fort Riley, it is difficult to ascertain the specific role each man played. No further information about Goding has been located.⁴⁶

When Pond left Fort Riley in 1891, he was transferred back to Washington, D.C. By 1896, Pond had spent time at Madison Barracks and Plattsburg Barracks, both located in New York. During Pond's construction duty at Plattsburg Barracks (he enlarged and oversaw the rebuilding of the post), a series of standardized plans were issued by the Quartermaster Department. Two of these plans, utilizing variations of the four-bay front design built at Fort Riley, were used for the construction of officer's quarters at Plattsburg Barracks.⁴⁷

2.9 Fort Riley construction, 1892-1916

After Pond left Fort Riley, the Army completed his 1887–88 plan with a high degree of fidelity. Expansions of the Cavalry and Artillery School in the mid–1890s, 1903, and 1909 resulted in the construction of additional buildings including quarters for officers and non-commissioned officers, barracks, guard houses, stables, store houses, gun sheds, and other facili-

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

ties. These buildings, all constructed generally in accord with Pond's plan, provided infill around Pond's previously established post.⁴⁸

By 1910, construction activity at Fort Riley began to wind down. Seven buildings were constructed in that year. From 1911–1916, only five more buildings were erected. A squadron blacksmith shop (Building 246/139), built in 1916, was the last permanent structure erected during the building program associated with the establishment of the Cavalry and Light Artillery School at Fort Riley.⁴⁹

2.10 Limestone construction at Fort Riley, 1886-1916

After the 1850s, buildings at Fort Riley were constructed of rock-faced ashlar limestone which was cheaper to produce than hammered limestone because the faces of rock-faced stones are left untouched as they come from the quarry. By the 1880s, the heavy, unfinished, rustic form of the rock-faced stone had become fashionable. Stone residences built at Fort Riley after the 1850s all have rock-faced walls and most have contrasting smooth-faced lintels and sills.⁵⁰

By the beginning of the twentieth century, limestone quarters at Fort Riley had begun to evolve. While the rock-faced limestone walls mirrored those of the 1880s and 1890s, the wall thickness had shrunk to 6" as in the case of Building 425/174. (The wall thickness of the limestone structures constructed in the 1880s and 1890s is approximately 16–18" thick.) Also, the rock-faced limestone walls of the twentieth century buildings had a narrower course every other row.⁵¹

2.11 Events at Fort Riley, 1887-1917

In 1887, as construction was under way on the Artillery and Cavalry posts, the 7th Cavalry returned to Fort Riley and stayed for the next eight years. This regiment, under the command of Colonel James W. Forsyth, was dispatched to the Dakotas in 1890 in response to a mass movement ("Ghost Dance" movement) of Sioux Indians on the reservations. The infamous

⁴⁸ Crawford, "The Planning of Fort Riley," 6.

⁴⁹ *The Growth and Building History of Fort Riley*.

⁵⁰ Crawford, "The Planning of Fort Riley," 13.

⁵¹ Ibid.

Battle of Wounded Knee resulted, during which about 30 cavalrymen and 150–300 Indians were killed.

The Cavalry and Light Artillery Schools were officially opened in 1893 marking the beginning of Fort Riley's recognition as an important base of advanced military training. The schools offered theory and practical instruction in drill and firing practice, stable management, and horse training. Entire units, not individual men, were sent to Fort Riley to take part in the instruction the schools offered.

Originally, two regiments and ten batteries of artillery were assigned to Fort Riley for instruction. They remained until 1898, the year the Spanish-American War broke out. During the war, Fort Riley became sparsely populated as most of the troops were sent to Cuba to fight. The 20th Regiment, commanded by Colonel Frederick Funston, was sent over to the Philippines to put down an insurrection led by Emilio Aguinaldo. Colonel Funston and five officers infiltrated Aguinaldo's camp and captured him, thereby ending the fighting in the Philippines.⁵² After the Spanish-American War, the Cavalry School at Fort Riley resumed full-time operations again and eventually gained a reputation as one of the finest cavalry schools in the world.

In 1901, four large pack trains, which had seen service in Cuba, arrived at Fort Riley and set up a pack train station, later called Packers Camp. The trains were under the command of H.W. Daley, Chief Packer of the Army. In those days, the Army depended on long, mule pack trains to haul supplies. The men at Packers Camp were in charge of tending to the horses and mules and readying the pack trains. Initially, temporary quarters were erected for the personnel at Packers Camp. Later, three permanent structures were built there including a living quarters for the packers, mule-skinners, and farriers (Building 1020), a blacksmith shop (Building 1022), and a stable (which was dismantled in the early 1930s). The pack trains and associated personnel remained at Fort Riley until the border difference with Mexico began in 1914.

In September and October of 1902, the first large-scale cavalry maneuvers ever to be held in the United States occurred at Fort Riley. Other large-scale maneuvers were held in 1906 and 1908. In 1907, the Cavalry and

⁵² Schooley Caldwell Associates, *Installation Design Guide: Fort Riley* [Preliminary Submission], 1987, 120-5.

Light Artillery Schools were consolidated and renamed the Mounted Service School although the training mission remained the same. A heavy emphasis was placed on practical training at the Mounted Service School, as revealed by a 1909 report. The report shows that student officers that year spent 1,126 hours in the saddle for an average of nearly five hours per working day for each student (Figure 10).⁵³



Figure 10. Cavalry pistol practice, 1927 (NARA).

Two additional training schools were established at Fort Riley around the turn of the century. The Farrier's and Horseshoe School was started in January 1903 and the School for Bakers and Cooks was established in February 1905. At one time, while still a lieutenant, George S. Patton (to become a general of World War II fame), commanded the school for bakers and cooks. The Bakers and Cooks School later became the Food Service School, but was removed from Fort Riley in 1957.⁵⁴

In the years before the United States entered World War I, activities at Fort Riley centered on cavalry training, horse shows, fox and hound hunts, polo matches, and horse racing. During 1915–1916, courses at the cavalry school were temporarily suspended as troops were sent to the Mexican border in response to raids being conducted by the revolutionary general,

⁵³ *Fort Riley: Its Historic Past*, 19.

⁵⁴ *The Growth and Building History of Fort Riley*.

Francisco “Pancho” Villa and his followers. General Funston was in command of the troops mobilized from Fort Riley.

2.12 World War I

Fort Riley played a significant role during the nation’s involvement in World War I. In 1917, responding to events taking place in Europe, President Woodrow Wilson enacted a draft law authorizing federal conscription for the armed forces, effectively abolishing state militias and also allowing other men to be drafted into federal military service. This action created a high demand for trained officers; as a result, Fort Riley was selected as the site for a Reserve Officer’s camp. There were 2,500 men trained at Fort Riley in 1917. Congress also appropriated funds to build a large training center at Fort Riley. Activities at the Mounted Service School practically ceased as construction began on the 14th National Army Cantonment. This temporary cantonment was named Camp Funston in honor of the late general, who died in February 1917.

In the months before America’s 1917 entry into the First World War, Fort Riley’s population quadrupled. Construction of Camp Funston began in July 1917, and it became one of the largest temporary training centers in the country. (Only the camp at Fort Lewis in Washington State is reputed to have been larger.) At Fort Riley, there were 1,401 buildings erected in three months at a site five miles northeast of the permanent post; the cost was \$10 million. Thousands of civilian workers completed the construction of Camp Funston under the direction of Post Quartermaster Lt. Colonel Fred Herman.⁵⁵

When Camp Funston was completed in December 1917, it was capable of housing and training 50,000 men (Figure 11). Consisting mainly of two-story wood buildings, the camp had complete waterworks, electrical, and refrigeration systems. Other facilities built simultaneously and associated with Camp Funston include a training camp for medical officers, a cavalry camp, a veterinary camp and remount depot, and an engineer camp. Also during this time, the post hospital (Building 500/108), originally built north of the artillery post in 1889, was greatly expanded.⁵⁶

⁵⁵ Schooley Caldwell Associates, *Installation Design Guide: Fort Riley*, 120-6.

⁵⁶ Mariani & Associates, *Study/Survey of Historically Significant Army Family Housing Quarters*, 17.



Figure 11. Panorama of Camp Funston, 1918 (Library of Congress).

In response to the needs of the soldiers stationed at Fort Riley during this time, a small city built entirely by private enterprises sprang up east of Camp Funston near the town of Ogden. “Army City,” as it was called, was a four-block area containing saloons, stores, restaurants, theaters, business houses and pool halls.

World War I was the first large-scale war the United States participated in. The regiment, the basic unit of the Army until this time, was too small for the needs of a war the magnitude of World War I. Therefore the term “division,” consisting of approximately 20,000 troops, was created and replaced the regiment as the basic unit of the Army. Four divisions in all were trained at Camp Funston during World War I. Two of these, the 89th Division and the 10th Division, were trained by Major General Leonard Wood before deploying to France.

2.13 Between the World Wars

After World War I, Camp Funston was dismantled and sold. Army City also disappeared. In 1919, the Artillery School at Fort Riley was discontinued and the Mounted Service School was reorganized and renamed the Cavalry School. The Cavalry School continued to train officers and enlisted men, primarily in the techniques and tactics of cavalry. It became an important educational center for the Army as much of the doctrine and tactics for both horse and mechanized cavalry were pioneered and developed there. Also, owing to the school’s excellent equestrian training, most of the famous U.S. equestrian teams of the 1920s and 1930s trained at Fort Riley (Figure 12).



Figure 12. Jumping exercises at Fort Riley, undated (NARA).

The years between the two world wars were fairly quiet at Fort Riley. During these years, cavalry officers, officers from other arms and reserve components, and even officers from foreign countries, attended the Cavalry School for training in mounted tactics, equitation, and instruction in the care of horses. Horse shows, polo games, and hunts also became common again at Fort Riley during this period.

Early claims exist for the Fort Riley polo field to have been the site in 1912 of the first experiments in directing artillery fire from an airplane, with stovepipes for bombsites. H. H. “Hap” Arnold, a future Commanding General of the United States Army Air Forces and General of the Air Force, was among the participants.⁵⁷ In 1921, Colonel Fred Herman selected the Smoky Hill Flats across the Kansas River as the location for a new airfield. The Fort Riley Flying Field opened in August of that year, and was home to the 16th Observation Squadron. Initially, the primary responsibility of the fliers was to provide demonstrations and participate in training exercises for the cavalry school. The airfield was planned as a refueling point for cross-country flights and was equipped with metal hangars, underground fuel storage tanks, and lights for night operations.⁵⁸ When the facilities

⁵⁷ McGinley, “U.S. Army and Air Force Wings Over Kansas, Part Two,” 3:341.

⁵⁸ Andros, et al., *Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports for Fort Riley, Kansas*, 29. The initial facilities built at the airfield no longer exist.

were completed in 1923, the airfield was named Marshall Army Air Field⁵⁹ after Brigadier General Francis C. Marshall, the Assistant Chief of Cavalry, who died the previous December in a plane crash.⁶⁰

Marshall Field remained a quiet place for most of the 1920s and 1930s, with a mission of observation and photography during tactical exercises at Fort Riley, and performing aerial demonstrations. Aircraft from Marshall Field were also supplied by the 16th Observation Squadron to other 7th Corps installations. Major Arnold returned to the post as air base commander for over two years, beginning in March 1926. During his tenure, Marshall Field's fleet was mostly four or five De Havilland observation planes (DH-4s) and eight or ten Curtiss Jennies – all dating from World War I (WWI). A few more modern observation planes were acquired shortly after Arnold's arrival.⁶¹

In 1924, an area of Fort Riley located on the Pawnee Flats midway between the main post and Camp Funston was developed as a training site and camp for the National Guard. The site was named Camp Whitside in honor of Colonel Whitside who supervised the construction of the camp. Camp Whitside is situated at the bivouac site used by the troops who had taken part in the large scale maneuvers of 1902. It was first occupied during the summer of 1924.

2.14 Construction at Fort Riley, 1927-1940

There was very little construction at Fort Riley from the end of World War I until a major building program began at the installation in the late 1920s. This construction was part of the Army's nationwide building program begun in 1927 with the goal of replacing temporary WWI structures with permanent structures for a peacetime army. In his annual report of 1926, Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis stated that in the past he had expressed hope that "some relief might be granted the Army from the present inadequate and even dangerous living conditions for a large portion of officers, enlisted men, their wives and children—conditions which are rapidly becoming a national disgrace."⁶² A year before, he had described in detail the

⁵⁹ Various records and documents use slightly varying names for the airfield. Within this report, the field will often be referred to simply as Marshall Field, which was a common practice.

⁶⁰ McGinley, "U.S. Army and Air Force Wings Over Kansas, Part Two," 3:342.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² U.S. War Department, *Annual Report of the Secretary of War*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1926).

urgent necessity of removing Army personnel from dilapidated barracks and quarters left over from World War I. Finally recognizing the seriousness of the situation, Congress authorized a large Army building program in 1927. Construction under this building program continued nationwide until about 1940.

The original plan presented to Congress called for the expenditure of \$110 million over a ten-year period. Permanent barracks, quarters, and hospitals would replace dilapidated facilities. In addition, water and sewage systems were to be modernized, and up-to-date heating and cold storage plants would be provided. The construction of hangars, vehicle storage, and warehousing also eventually was included in the building program.⁶³

Large-scale construction began at permanent posts nationwide in 1927 under the supervision of the Construction Division, Office of The Quartermaster General. By 1932, some nationwide progress had been realized in the Army's building program, and by 1933, approximately \$50 million had been appropriated by Congress for new construction projects at Army posts. However, with the worsening of the Great Depression and the consequent reductions in federal revenues, the program was interrupted and further improvements became temporarily impossible. It began to appear that the Army's building program would be put on hold for a few years.

The situation changed when President Roosevelt took office in 1933. The first "Hundred Days" of the Roosevelt administration produced the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the Civil Works Administration (CWA) and the Public Works Administration (PWA). These programs were all designed to create jobs for the unemployed. Funds and/or laborers from these relief organizations (except the CCC) were eventually used during the Army's major building program of this era. By the summer of 1933, the War Department was gratified to learn that funds from the newly created PWA would be allocated for the Army's building program. Consequently, the Army received \$61,413,614.50 in PWA funds for construction and repairs during the fiscal year 1934. Additionally, to providing work throughout the winter of 1933–34 for thousands of unemployed, works projects were inaugurated at 265 Regular Army posts, national cemeteries and National Guard camps. Funds to the extent of \$24,329,109 were received

⁶³ Lenoir Fine and Jesse Remington, *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States, United States Army in World War II, The Technical Services*, (Center of Military History, Office of the Chief of Military History, United States Army: Washington, D.C., 1972), 46-47.

from the Civil Works Administration, of which \$18,694,358 was expended for labor and the remainder for material. Under this program, 55,000 men were employed.⁶⁴ In addition, on May 6, 1935, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) was established by an executive order of President Roosevelt. This new program was made responsible for “the honest, efficient, speedy, and coordinated execution of the work relief program as a whole and for the execution of that program in such manner as to move from the relief rolls to work on such projects or in private employment the maximum number of persons in the shortest time possible.”⁶⁵ This organization thereafter assumed the dominant role in relief activities.

Fort Riley received many new permanent buildings and facilities during the Army’s nationwide building program. A majority of the new buildings were quarters for officers, relieving the housing shortage Fort Riley had experienced in the 1920s. Built between 1928 and 1939, these quarters were constructed of brick or limestone and built around the edges of the old cavalry and artillery posts and at Marshall Army Air Field. Generally grouped in areas that were visually separated from the original 1887 plan, they were usually built around an open court plan or faced an open green. Standardized plans, designed by the Quartermaster General’s Office in Washington, D.C., were used for the construction of most of the quarters erected during this period. These plans could be variously modified depending on the regional style. At Fort Riley, many of the residential structures built during this time feature Colonial Revival Style details. Both brick and limestone buildings were erected at Fort Riley during the Army’s building program. The limestone quarters were constructed of either coursed or random rock-faced ashlar limestone.

Fort Riley received its first new permanent buildings under the Army’s program in 1928. On December 3, 1927 a fire destroyed two temporary buildings that had served as quarters for thirty-two company officers, further exacerbating the housing shortage problem at the post. To relieve the resulting overcrowding, Congress appropriated funds for the construction of five four-family apartment houses for student officers at Fort Riley. These buildings were erected just north of the artillery post at Carpenter Place. The apartments were constructed of brick because it was quicker to

⁶⁴ U.S. War Department, *Annual Report of the Secretary of War*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1934), 9.

⁶⁵ Executive Order No. 7034, May 6, 1935.

construct than stone. Also, brick construction was considered cheaper than stone construction at that time.

In 1930, thirteen more officer's quarters were constructed at the main post of Fort Riley. Nine of these were duplexes for non-commissioned officers constructed just east of the artillery post. These brick structures, along with Buildings 425/174 and 426/173, are arranged in a horseshoe pattern. Three brick student officer apartments were added directly southeast of where the 1928 apartments were built. In 1930, the last quarters constructed was a brick duplex for non-commissioned officers. It was built at Riley Place, located north of the artillery post.

Building activity in 1931 included eight duplexes for non-commissioned officers and quarters for nurses. These structures were of brick construction. Two of the quarters for non-commissioned officers were built along Riley Place and the other six were constructed along Brick and Lower Brick Row, completing the open court begun in 1889.

As of 1931, all the new housing built at Fort Riley during the Army's housing program had been of brick construction. Compared to stone construction, brick construction was quicker and was believed to be more economical. However, since most of the previous permanent buildings were of stone construction, there were some influential people who felt that using stone for new construction would be more desirable than brick. In the summer of 1931, while visiting Fort Riley, Quartermaster General John L. DeWitt, most likely influenced by Fort Riley's Constructing Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Max A. Elser, came away "impressed with the desirability of building only stone buildings in connection with the future construction under the Housing Program in the section of the post where stone buildings predominate."⁶⁶ As a result, Elser was requested to prepare a report comparing the cost of brick construction to the type of stone construction used in the existing stone buildings at Fort Riley.⁶⁷

Elser sent his report to the Quartermaster General's office in August 1931. In it, he stated that stone masonry could be cheaper than brick masonry if

⁶⁶Leonard S. Doten, Captain, Q.M.C., Assistant, Memo to Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Riley, Kansas, July 14, 1931, National Archives, Washington, D.C., Office of the Quartermaster General, General Correspondence, Geographic File, 1922-1935, Record Group 92, Entry 1891, Box 1857, File 600.1.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

some procedural changes were made. Explaining why stone masonry had been more expensive than brick masonry in the past, Elser wrote:

...contractors were required to furnish stones which were perfect, imperfections of a very small nature being the cause of being rejected by the inspector. Very often, stone of this nature were laid up in walls getting by the inspector through some oversight, until they were several courses deep, and then coming to his attention were rejected and ordered torn out, causing the contractor a great amount of expense....To overcome losses experienced by these conditions, contractors were forced to add very materially to their bids, thereby making the use of stone as a building material prohibitive.⁶⁸

Obviously favoring the use of stone for future construction, Elser offered several reasons in his report why stone construction would be more desirable than brick construction. Elser claimed that if he were authorized to purchase some new equipment, such as saws and derricks, the stone could be quarried much cheaper than the manual method used until that time. Besides the existence of several quality stone quarries near the post, he argued that limestone buildings were sturdy, weathered well, were more attractive than brick buildings, were warm in winter and cool in summer. Also, stone could withstand extreme heat such as that experienced in fire. He pointed out that practically all the permanent buildings previously built at the post were of stone construction and the introduction of other types "would mar the harmony of present stone buildings."⁶⁹

Elser conceded that stone construction required considerably more time because stone had to be quarried, cut and then hauled to the job site but, he believed that if the date of completion of stone masonry would be increased thirty to ninety days longer than that required by brick, more reasonable bids on stone construction would be submitted.⁷⁰

A point raised by Elser that probably received the most attention in Washington was his assertion that many more men would be used in the con-

⁶⁸ Max A. Elser, Lieut. Col. Quartermaster Corps, Constructing, Quartermaster, Memo to Quartermaster General, Washington, D.C., August 18, 1931. National Archives, Washington, D.C., Office of the Quartermaster General, General Correspondence, Geographic File, 1922-1935, Record Group 92, Entry 1891, Box 1857, File 600.1.

⁶⁹ Max A. Elser, Lieut. Col. Quartermaster Corps, Memo to Quartermaster General.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

struction of stone buildings as opposed to brick construction. He explained that a large amount of money expended in brick structures went to railroads for freight, which would be eliminated if stone were used. The money instead would go to laborers who would be needed to quarry, cut, and haul stone, and to masons and helpers who would be needed to lay up walls.⁷¹ During the Depression, when the government was looking for ways to create jobs for the growing number of unemployed, this last point might well have tipped the scales in favor of allowing stone construction for future buildings at Fort Riley.⁷²

A letter dated 1 September 1931 to Elser from the Office of the Quartermaster General in Washington stated that in the future, careful consideration would be given in estimates and in the preparation of plans and specifications to using stone for new construction at Fort Riley. However, the letter stated that the policy would be that “where buildings forming groups have been constructed in brick that the completion of the group will be carried out in the same material.”⁷³ While brick buildings were still constructed at Fort Riley after 1931, stone construction resumed once again at the installation.

Limestone structures built at Fort Riley during the 1930s differed from the stone buildings constructed there from 1886–1916. When stone was used in the 1930s, it was used as a veneer rather than as the structure's main support. For example, Building 130/373, constructed in 1939, has machine-cut, 8"-thick walls as opposed to the 16"-thick walls of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings. The coursing also changed; in 1939, Building 130/373 has random ashlar limestone walls.⁷⁴

In 1934, Fort Riley was the recipient of twenty-six new quarters as a result of funds and labor received through the federal public works programs initiated in 1933 (as outlined earlier in this section). Funds and/or laborers from the PWA and CWA were used in these projects. Fourteen buildings

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² When President Roosevelt's public works programs were initiated, Fort Riley's Constructing Quartermaster was urged by the Quartermaster General's Office in Washington to initiate approved construction "without delay" and was reminded that it was the purpose of the Public Works Administration "to put as many men to work, as quickly as possible, and to continue them at work, as far as feasible."

⁷³ U.S. War Department, OQMG, Washington, Memo to Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Riley, Kansas, September 1, 1931, National Archives, Washington, D.C., Office of the Quartermaster General, General Correspondence, Geographic File, 1922-1935, Record Group 92, Entry 1891, Box 1857, File 600.1.

⁷⁴ Crawford, "The Planning of Fort Riley," 4.

were constructed at the main post while twelve buildings were constructed at Marshall Army Air Field for the Army Air Corps. Seven brick field officers quarters were built north of the Artillery Parade Field along Pershing Avenue and two brick student officer apartments were added along Sheridan Place. Two brick apartments were erected along Carpenter Avenue and three limestone apartments were built along Scott Place. Besides five company officer quarters and six quarters for non-commissioned officers, the airfield received a two-story 28-man barracks building with rooms on the first and second floors for non-commissioned officers and cooks. The buildings at the airfield were constructed of brick and were faced with buff-colored brick to match the hangar constructed in 1932 (Building 741/201).

There had been disagreement between the Commanding General of Fort Riley, General Harry A. Smith, and the Chief of the Army Air Corps, Major General J.E. Fechet, regarding the best location for quarters for the Air Corps officers and enlisted men. Smith had recommended that the quarters for the Air Corps be built at the main post “with a view to promoting mutual understanding and cordial cooperation between arms of the services.”⁷⁵ Fechet, on the other hand, believed that the quarters should be at the airfield, since the activities of Air Corps would be approximately three miles from the main post. In a letter to the Adjutant General, he wrote, “I do not believe it to be practicable for officers and enlisted men to be compelled to travel this distance for meals and for travel to and from their point of work. It would be decidedly detrimental to the efficiency of the Air Corps if these buildings are constructed as recommended...”⁷⁶ Fechet’s opinion eventually won out, and the quarters for Air Corps personnel were constructed at the airfield.

For a time in the 1930s, Fort Riley served as the headquarters of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Kansas City District. Several temporary buildings were erected to house administrative personnel and CCC enrollees. The enrollees were organized at Fort Riley and sent to locations as far as Park Rapids, Minnesota to do conservation work.⁷⁷ The CCC buildings, believed to have been located southeast of the artillery post where ware-

⁷⁵ Harry A. Smith, Major General, U.S. Army, Commanding, Letter to Adjutant General, Washington, D.C. January 17, 1928.

⁷⁶ J. E. Fechet, Chief of the Air Corps, Letter to Adjutant General, April 18, 1928.

⁷⁷ U.S. War Department, Adjutant General’s Office, “Station and Strength Report of the Civilian Conservation Corps,” November 30, 1933: 110.

houses are now located, were transferred to the War Department in July of 1938. They have since been removed.

A cut in CCC appropriations in late 1937 forced the Director of the CCC to order the closing of all CCC camps operating on military posts by July 1, 1938.⁷⁸ It is unlikely that the CCC did any construction work at Fort Riley as post commanders were informed that work by the CCC was forbidden on barracks, permanent buildings, and fortifications.⁷⁹

Fort Riley was, however, a beneficiary of the WPA program, as many men from all over Kansas were brought to Fort Riley to work on WPA projects. At first the men were housed at Camp Whitside, the National Guard camp.⁸⁰ Later they were housed in a camp that utilized abandoned CCC buildings. The WPA camp was located in the same area as the CCC camp.

An impressive amount of work was done by WPA workers at Fort Riley. WPA work at Fort Riley included construction of transportation facilities, parks and recreational facilities (including grounds, landscaping, grading, and drainage), roads, highways, streets, drainage ditches, sanitary and sewer systems, distribution systems, and water supply systems. Additionally, WPA labor was used to demolish old buildings and to construct or improve many other buildings and facilities at the post.

WPA workers repaired, renovated, improved and modernized a good deal of barracks, quarters, and stables at Fort Riley. This work included eliminating fire hazards, underpinning buildings, replacing floors and plaster, modernizing plumbing, gas, electrical and heating facilities, painting, reconditioning gutters, and other miscellaneous improvements. In the months before America's entry into World War II, WPA workers also helped rebuild Camp Funston. In a 1941 letter to the Assistant Chief of Staff, Lt. Colonel Arthur Wilson of the General Staff Corps wrote that, since 1935, the WPA had expended approximately \$4 million on improvements at Fort Riley including the rehabilitation of practically all barracks and quarters. He also pointed out that the WPA had maintained a quarry which turned out a huge amount of stone, including that used in

⁷⁸ Charles William Johnson, *The Civilian Conservation Corps: The Role of the Army*, Doctoral dissertation, (University of Michigan: 1968), 209.

⁷⁹ Ibid., 206.

⁸⁰ Guy V. Henry, Brigadier General, U.S. Army, Commandant, Memo to Colonel F.C. Harrington, Asst. Administrator, Works Progress Administration, 10 April 1936, National Archives, Washington, D.C., RG 69, Entry 651.101, Box 1360.

the construction of the Academic building (Building 200/801).⁸¹ It is possible that the work done by WPA workers on the older buildings at Fort Riley may have been extensive enough to create a second period of significance for those structures. However, that determination was beyond the scope of this project but may be an area for future research.

In 1939, fourteen additional officers quarters were constructed at the main post of Fort Riley. PWA funds, and WPA funds and workers were used in the construction of these buildings. At Stone Court, located just north of Brick Row, ten duplexes for non-commissioned officers were constructed of native limestone. A two-car stone garage was constructed simultaneously for each of these quarters. Riley Place received three brick duplexes and one stone duplex for non-commissioned officers added to Brick Row. These buildings were the last permanent quarters constructed at Fort Riley during the Army building program that began in 1927.

By the close of 1939, Fort Riley had received 65 new officer's quarters, a fire station, a theater, several warehouses and equipment stores, several garages, a new laundry facility, several magazines, and water well and pump buildings. Construction under the Army's building program continued at Fort Riley into 1940 although the program had begun to wind down. Permanent construction in 1940 included several detached garages and the construction of Building 200/801, known as Patton Hall, along Henry Avenue just east of the Cavalry Parade Field.

Several permanent miscellaneous and support structures were erected at Fort Riley in 1941 as the installation began to prepare for the nation's possible entry into World War II. Construction in that year included a laundry boiler house (Building 184/239), three support buildings at Marshall Army Air Field (Buildings 743, 751/205 and 754/208), ten magazines in the Ammunition Storage Area (located north of the main post), a sewage treatment plant (Building 2592) and two water well and pump buildings (2598 and 2599) along Trooper Drive.

2.15 World War II

In 1939, when war was again raging in Europe, the United States began arming itself. The Army had initiated a vast expansion program that in-

⁸¹ Arthur R. Wilson, Lt. Colonel, General Staff Corps, Memo to Assistant Chief of Staff, November 3, 1941.

cluded the mechanization of the U.S. Cavalry. Early in the 1930s, the cavalry began to use motor vehicles with its units, blending the firepower of the cavalry with the increased mobility of the motor vehicle. Gradually, the cavalry developed an entirely mechanized force that was the forerunner of the Armored Force. Reorganization, retraining, and reequipping of the Cavalry for combat as separate units and as elements of Armored and Infantry divisions were necessary. To train officers and enlisted men for this purpose, an area directly west of the main post, called the Republican Flats, was chosen to be the site of the Cavalry Replacement Training Center. This area was later named Camp Forsyth. During the war, 150,000 horse and mechanized cavalry troops were trained there.⁸²

Construction of Camp Forsyth, a large temporary cantonment, began in December of 1940 and was completed in March of 1941. This is a remarkably brief period considering that the camp consisted of 210 barracks, 50 mess halls, officer's quarters, warehouses, and administration and headquarters buildings. In addition, a theater, a service club, a swimming pool, indoor and outdoor boxing arenas, tennis courts, football fields, five dispensaries, a dental clinic, two chapels, and a guest house were also constructed.⁸³

Fort Riley experienced another massive growth in troop size as the likelihood of the United States entering the war grew more probable. To accommodate this increase in population, Camp Funston was rebuilt. Between November 1940 and July 1941, 890 temporary buildings, 77 miles of electric lines, 23 miles of roads, 3.4 miles of railroad, and two viaducts were constructed. Camp Whitside, located between the main post and Camp Funston, was expanded in 1940 and 1942 and was used as the cantonment's hospital.

The 2nd Cavalry Division was the first unit to train at the rebuilt Camp Funston. As the war progressed, Camp Funston became the training ground for organizations destined for every theater of the war. In 1942, the camp was adapted for training armor. The 9th Armored Division, activated and trained at Fort Riley, went on to distinguish itself in the important capture of the Remagen Bridge over Germany's Rhine River.

⁸² *The Growth and Building History of Fort Riley.*

⁸³ Schooley Caldwell Associates, *Installation Design Guide: Fort Riley*, 120-8.

At the beginning of WWII, Marshall Field had two hangars and three unpaved landing strips; the longest was 3,700'. In order to handle the larger, heavier planes coming into use, the runways were paved and lengthened. In all, two 4,500' long, 150' wide concrete runways, six taxiways, and 5,400 square yards of parking apron were created to support the wartime aviation needs.⁸⁴ The 1st Observation Squadron was shipped to the Canal Zone in late 1941, and the 6th Observation Squadron (Special), activated at Fort Sill in February 1942, moved to Marshall Field that April. The unit was re-designated the 6th Reconnaissance Squadron (Special) in June and again as the 2d Composite Squadron (Special) in October. By this time the original 1942 complement of 15 liaison planes had been supplemented with 15 P-39s and five B-25s.⁸⁵ Missions had also expanded from an observation and photography focus to include tactical air missions such as air-ground support demonstrations, simulated strafing, bombing, and chemical warfare missions.

As the facilities at Fort Riley expanded during World War II, so did its boundaries. In 1941 and 1942, farmland was acquired directly north of the original reservation and west of the town of Ogden. Approximately 31,720 acres were added to the existing 19,446 acre reservation.⁸⁶ The area became a troop training ground and is now part of the artillery impact area. In total, approximately \$28,681,000 was spent on land and construction at Fort Riley between 1940 and 1945.⁸⁷

Throughout World War II, it became increasingly apparent that a horse cavalry did not meet the requirements of modern warfare. The last major action to be undertaken by mounted cavalry came early in 1942 when the 26th Cavalry covered the Army's retreat to Bataan during the Philippine Campaign.⁸⁸ Although the era of mounted cavalry was ending, two graduates of the Mounted School at Fort Riley greatly contributed to the Allied victory in World War II. General George S. Patton outfoxed the man known as "The Desert Fox," German General Erwin Rommel in Tunisia, commanded the 7th Army in the conquest of Sicily, and led the 3rd Army in the battle for France. Major General Jonathan Wainwright served as

⁸⁴ McGinley, "U.S. Army and Air Force Wings Over Kansas, Part Two," 3:342..

⁸⁵ Ibid, 3:343.

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ U.S. War Department, *Post War Utilization Studies: Fort Riley, Kansas*, (Washington, DC: Office of the Chief of Engineers, 1945), 1.

⁸⁸ *The Growth and Building History of Fort Riley*.

General Douglas MacArthur's Senior Field Officer and later commanded troops on Corregidor, the critical island in the Philippine's Manila Bay. He was captured by the Japanese and imprisoned for 39 months, yet he survived and was present on the deck of the U.S.S. Missouri at the Japanese surrender.⁸⁹

2.16 The Cold War begins

2.16.1 Allies become adversaries

The seeds of the Cold War had been sown during WWII, when the United States and the Soviet Union found themselves allies in the fight against Nazi Germany.⁹⁰ Although they fought together against a common enemy, both countries had vastly different worldviews and ideologies. Tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States developed quickly after WWII as each country struggled to create a post-war world based on its own political ideologies.

Particularly troubling to leaders in the United States was the Soviet support of communist political leaders in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Turkey, Korea, Vietnam, and elsewhere. It appeared to American leaders that the Soviet Union was an aggressor nation bent on world conquest. Fearing that the fall of one nation to communism would have a “domino effect” on surrounding nations, President Henry S. Truman’s administration adopted a policy of opposing communism anywhere and everywhere. This policy, called *containment*, would see every regional conflict as a struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Tensions between the two nations reached a critical point in 1948–49 when the Soviet Union blocked access to West Berlin. Although a massive airlift campaign by the United States prevented war, the incident highlighted the military strengths and weaknesses of both countries. The Soviets held a substantial advantage in conventional forces, while the United States was still the sole possessor of the atomic bomb. Leaders in the United States, faced with post-war budgetary restrictions, soon came to view nuclear weapons as a relatively inexpensive and politically acceptable means to offset any Soviet military advantages. The United States soon be-

⁸⁹ Mariani & Associates, *Study/Survey of Historically Significant Army Family Housing Quarters*, 17-18.

⁹⁰ This section is extracted from: Patrick Nowlan, *Identification and Evaluation of Cold War Properties at Fort Bliss, Texas*, (Champaign, IL: Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, 1999), 1-4.

gan producing smaller yet more powerful nuclear bombs, while at the same time dramatically reducing its defense budget.

In April 1949, the United States, Canada, and ten Western European countries joined together in a military and political alliance known as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Greece, Turkey, and West Germany joined the ranks of NATO within the next six years. The treaty provided for United States military assistance to Western Europe in the event of a Soviet-backed invasion. To fulfill its NATO commitment, the United States looked to its nuclear bomber force as a cheap and effective solution. The new B-36 intercontinental bomber could threaten targets deep within the Soviet Union from bases on United States soil. Although the United States viewed NATO as a defensive alliance, Soviet officials viewed NATO as an organization whose ultimate aim was to push the Soviet Union back to its pre-war position. The Soviets responded by creating an alliance of their own with the communist governments of Eastern Europe. This communist alliance was formalized in 1955 with the signing of the Warsaw Pact.

A number of significant developments greatly impacted the defense policy of the United States in the 1950s and 1960s. The first was the Soviet detonation of an atomic bomb in August 1949. This event ended the nuclear monopoly of the United States and provided the impetus for the United States to develop the more powerful hydrogen bomb. Only a few months after the Soviet atomic detonation, Mao Zedong's Red Army defeated the forces of Chiang Kai-shek, the United States' longtime ally in China. Mao then established mainland China as the People's Republic of China. When the Soviets consolidated their alliance with the Chinese, it appeared as if half a billion people had joined the enemy camp. Faced with these new threats, troubled leaders in the United States began to reassess the nation's defense policies and determined that America needed an immediate build-up of nuclear and conventional forces.

Adding to the anxiety was the invasion of South Korea by communist North Korean forces in June 1950 (see detailed section below). Suspecting that the invasion was undertaken with Soviet approval and fearing that the Korean development might be a prelude to similar action in Europe, Congress drastically increased the U.S. defense budget. President Truman quickly sought and received Congressional approval to send United States forces to Korea to help repel the invasion. A United Nations Security Council resolution supporting the action soon followed.

2.16.2 Korean War, 1950–1953

The North Korean invasion of South Korea began at 4 a.m. on 25 June 1950, when eight divisions and an armored brigade crossed the 38th parallel dividing the two countries.⁹¹ This was the official start of the Korean War which lasted until the military armistice was signed July 27, 1953.⁹² The North Korean government had attempted insurgency in South Korea with the support of the Soviet Union for several years. After it became apparent this would not work, the North started their direct attack. They were sure of their victory against the government of the South for several reasons. North Korea had a well-trained army of 135,000 that had seen action in World War II versus South Korea's new and untested army of 95,000 created after the 1948 division of Korea. The North also was superior in military hardware, being supplied by the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union; the South had no tanks, a minimal air force, and a small amount of used U.S. equipment. North Korea (and the Soviet Union) also assumed that the United Nations would not intervene in any "internal" Korean conflict, as well as knowing the U.N. had never yet authorized the use of armed force.⁹³

Three days after the invasion, the North Korean army was in the South Korean capital of Seoul. This prompted United States to act, including pressuring the United Nations into a military response on June 27, after demands for withdrawal from South Korea were ignored. President Truman authorized General Douglas MacArthur to use U.S. military power against North Korea forces below the 38th parallel.

By the time MacArthur received the orders, the North Koreans had crossed the Han River south of Seoul. MacArthur had at his disposal the ground troops of the 8th Army in Japan with the 1st Cavalry Division, and the 7th, 24th, and 25th Infantry Divisions and the 28th Regimental Combat Team in Okinawa. Air support was a problem as the United States Far East Air Forces were designed as a defensive force which was unfortunately not equipped to provide tactical air support for forces in South Korea. The United States Asian naval forces (Naval Forces, Far East) consisted of only

⁹¹ "An Overview of the U.S. Army in the Korean War 1950-1953,"

<http://korea50.army.mil/history/factsheets/army.shtml>; "The Korean War: Narratives Extracted from CMH Commemorative Posters," <http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/reference/Korea/kw-narr.htm>.

⁹² Army Historical Series, "The Korean War, 1950-1953," in American Military History, <http://www.army.mil/emh-pg/books/AMH/AMH-25.htm>, 545, 568.

⁹³ Ibid., 545-546.

five combat ships. Due to the lack of U.S. forces in the area, MacArthur chose to take action with small forces where needed so as to buy time until reinforcements could arrive. At that point, massive actions were needed to repel the North Korean forces. The first actions taken by American troops were disastrous with the larger, well-equipped North Koreans easily overtaking the outnumbered and poorly equipped Americans.⁹⁴

On July 7, the United Nations authorized a unified command, United Nations Command (UNC), under General MacArthur to coordinate the troops of the 29 member nations offering military and support assistance. Coordination took several months and by the beginning of August, the North Korean army had taken control of almost the entire Korean peninsula.⁹⁵ It was not until September that the UNC forces had the equipment and troop strength to take back South Korean territory. By the end of September, the North Korean army largely had been driven back above the 38th parallel. MacArthur ordered troops to advance and attack above the 38th parallel to quickly take out the Northern troops, training camps, and seaports before the winter. President Truman gave orders to General MacArthur to send forces north of the 38th parallel unless Chinese or Soviet troops were encountered.⁹⁶ When the UNC troops encountered Chinese troops, this was thought to be either small numbers of volunteers or an intimidation tactic by the Chinese to stop UNC aggression into the north; intelligence on this issue was slim. By the end of November, it was clear that Chinese troop strength was over 300,000 and MacArthur ordered withdrawals back to the 38th parallel to prevent being enveloped by the Chinese and to build a stronghold to hold off any subsequent attacks.⁹⁷

But on New Year's Eve, the Chinese and North Korean troops opened an attack to the south that pushed the UNC troops back to 40 miles south of Seoul.⁹⁸ To build troops, several methods were used: (a) United States National Guard Reserves were called up for duty with extended service of 21 months, (b) the Selective Service was called upon for stepped up recruiting, and (c) terms of enlistment were extended by twelve months. Congress authorized supplemental appropriations just less than \$20 billion early in the conflict. South Korea and the United Nations troops regained

⁹⁴ Ibid., 546, 548-549.

⁹⁵ Ibid., 550, 552.

⁹⁶ "An Overview of the U.S. Army in the Korean War," 3.

⁹⁷ Army Historical Series, "The Korean War, 1950-1953," 557-558.

⁹⁸ Ibid., 561.

the 38th parallel early in 1951 and there the action stalled. Negotiations began between the two sides and their allies, lasting until the armistice in 1953.⁹⁹

2.16.3 Death threats from the skies

While U.S.-dominated United Nations forces fought in Korea, America's efforts to create a hydrogen bomb proceeded rapidly.¹⁰⁰ In November 1952, America's scientists detonated the world's first thermonuclear device at Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific Ocean, paving the way for the development of the hydrogen bomb. Nevertheless, security of the United States was far from being ensured as the Soviet Union detonated its first hydrogen bomb only ten months later.

At that point, the Cold War acquired a new and much more disturbing character. For the first time in history, two competing powers possessed the means to completely destroy the human race. Expressed through the American policy of "massive retaliation," the United States relied upon the long-range bombers of the Air Force Strategic Air Command (SAC) as the best deterrent to a possible Soviet nuclear attack, by means of a devastating retaliation threat to targets in the Soviet Union.

Concurrent with the American effort to produce a fleet of long-range bombers, the Soviet Union began investing heavily in the development of long-range missiles. Proof of the advanced state of the Soviet missile program came on 4 October 1957 when one of their rockets placed the world's first man-made satellite, Sputnik, into orbit. During the following November, a Soviet rocket placed the 1,120-pound Sputnik 2 satellite, carrying a live dog, into orbit. This launch had tremendous strategic implications. A booster capable of carrying such a payload into space would also be capable of delivering a nuclear bomb to targets within the United States. Leaders in both countries realized that such a development would effectively offset the American advantage in long-range bombers.

At the time of the Soviet Sputnik launches, the U.S. Army, Air Force, and Navy were all involved in their own long-range missile research and devel-

⁹⁹ Dr. Robert W. Coakley, *Highlights of Mobilization, Korean War*, <http://www.army.mil/cmhp/documents/Korea/kwmob.htm>, 1, 3; Army Historical Series, "The Korean War, 1950-1953," 561.

¹⁰⁰ This section is extracted from: Nowlan, *Identification and Evaluation of Cold War Properties at Fort Bliss, Texas*, 4.

opment efforts. A fierce inter-service rivalry over control of guided missiles ensued as each service sought to define its role and mission. The Air Force missile program became the most extensive, moving from early winged missiles to the Thor Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile (IRBM) in 1959, the Atlas and Titan Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) in the early 1960s, to the Titan II and Minuteman ICBMs by the mid-1960s. The latter two missiles formed the backbone of SAC's land-based nuclear deterrent force for most of the remainder of the Cold War.

2.16.4 Flashpoint in Berlin

Realization of the futility of mutually assured destruction provoked a debate in the late 1950s as to what type of war the United States should be prepared to fight – general versus limited, nuclear versus conventional, or combinations of all these.¹⁰¹ The stalemate imposed by the achievement of mutually assured destruction helped to prevent a nuclear holocaust, but left the Soviet Union and the United States few options for deciding military superiority in the battle between communism and democracy. In 1961, this pent-up military energy nearly found expression in Berlin.

When John F. Kennedy stepped into the presidency in early 1961, tensions already had been brewing in Berlin for several years. Resenting the Western powers' occupation of Berlin, Khrushchev initiated a diplomatic push for control of the entire city.¹⁰² To the West, Berlin was a primary front against Soviet expansionism, and it was vital to retain a foothold. After diplomatic channels proved unsuccessful for achieving Khrushchev's demands, he threatened war. Kennedy rose to the threat, calling for a large military buildup in preparation for a possible conflict.¹⁰³

Khrushchev backed down from the demand for control of Berlin, moving instead that August to construct a wall between the two halves of the city. This only served to raise tensions, as access through the established checkpoints became increasingly problematic. In September, President Kennedy augmented U.S. troop levels again, and within a month nearly 120,000 reserve troops (including two National Guard divisions) had

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Sheila A. McCarthy and Roy L. McCullough, *Fort Hood Military Family Housing of the Cold War Era: McNair Village & Chaffee Village*, (Omaha, NE: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 2003), 23.

¹⁰³ Ibid., 24.

joined the active Army. The Army itself had an additional strength of 80,000 troops, and equipment procurement and troop training were accelerated.¹⁰⁴ By that time, ten U.S. tanks had taken up residence at a main crossing point, Checkpoint Charlie. On the 27th of that month, ten soviet tanks approached to within 100 yards, and both sides prepared for battle. A sixteen-hour standoff ensued, during which time both powers put all resources on alert, and the Soviets were authorized to return force with force. Kennedy asked Khrushchev to withdraw his tanks, telling him the United States would then do the same.¹⁰⁵ The Russian-American face-off ended quietly, with both sides aware of how close they had come to war.

2.16.5 Geopolitical competition and proxy wars

One of the available options for showing military might and technological supremacy was through fighting proxy wars. It wasn't necessary for the U.S. and the Soviets to fight on each others' soil when they could support, supply, and sometimes even provide soldiers to third-party conflicts. These conflicts usually occurred in developing nations, where military assistance was needed and current political ideology was seen to be a risk to democratic ideals. During the early 1960s, this pent-up military energy nearly found expression in Cuba, and then flared to life in Vietnam.

Finding American missiles in Turkey too close for comfort, Khrushchev decided to retaliate by placing missiles on the island of Cuba, where a new communist regime had recently won control. Beginning in the summer of 1962, missile sites were under construction and military hardware was on the seas, bound for Cuba. American spy planes captured images of the missile sites on October 14, kicking the administration into a fierce debate about the U.S. response, with options ranging from air strikes to invasions to a naval blockade. This naval blockade option was selected, and on 21 October, forces and weapons were put on alert, with 180 ships sent out to block incoming Soviet military materials. This instigated an alert for Warsaw Pact forces, and Khrushchev threatened to sink the American ships.

The United States began intercepting ships on 25 October, while Kennedy prepared an invasion force by massing troops in Florida and the Caribbean and sending two aircraft carriers toward Cuba. Diplomatic efforts concur-

¹⁰⁴ Walter G. Hermes, *American Military History*, Chapter 27: "Global Pressures and the Flexible Response," (Washington, D.C.: US Army Center of Military History, U.S. Army, 1989), 595.

¹⁰⁵ McCarthy and McCullough, *Fort Hood Military Family Housing of the Cold War Era*, 24.

rently kicked into high gear, with the Russians making the first offer to dismantle the missiles if the United States promised not to invade Cuba. Further intense negotiations occurred 26–27 October, resulting in an agreement with those provisions, and also included an unwritten commitment from the United States to remove its missiles from Turkey. The missile sites in Cuba were dismantled, and the missiles in Turkey withdrawn; the ships returned home, and both sides took very deep breaths.¹⁰⁶

By this time, however, years of U.S. involvement in a simmering Southeast Asia was just about to become more complicated. Ruled by China for a millennium, Vietnam had reverted to feudal self-rule for nearly another thousand years before the French conquest of Indochina began in the 1850s. American interest in the area was very limited until 9 March 1945 when the French asked for U.S. assistance to defend against a Japanese coup. After sending in air strikes and helping to bring about a Japanese surrender, American interests in the area continued with a small presence on and off, until the French were defeated in 1954. The country then was divided, with communists receiving control of North Vietnam.¹⁰⁷

During the late 1950s, President Eisenhower had tried to limit the spread of communism in the Vietnam area through direct financial aid to support the anti-communist government and military of South Vietnam Premier Ngo Dinh Diem. By the end of Eisenhower's term, this aid reached more than \$1 billion, and the military advisory group had expanded to 740 officers and enlisted men on the ground.¹⁰⁸ President Kennedy signed the Treaty of Amity and Economic Relations in 1961, "declaring intention to render military aid to the Republic of Vietnam."¹⁰⁹ The Soviet Union was providing support to the Pathet Lao in Laos; Kennedy resolved to make a stand in South Vietnam to stop this spread of communism. By the end of 1962, there were 11,000 U.S. officers and enlisted men in Vietnam, including pilots flying combat missions.¹¹⁰ With President Kennedy's assassination less than one year later in November 1963, his successor, President Lyndon B. Johnson took control of the U.S. military's

¹⁰⁶ Ibid., 25-27.

¹⁰⁷ Ronald H. Spector, *Advice and Support: The Early Years 1941-1960*, (Washington, D.C: US Army Center of Military History, United States Army, 1983), 3, 7, 28-33, 58, 77.

¹⁰⁸ Joel D. Meyerson, *United States Army in Vietnam: Images of a Lengthy War*, (Washington, D.C.: US Army Center of Military History, 1986), 36.

¹⁰⁹ Lt. Gen. Carroll H. Dunn, *Vietnam Studies: Base Development in South Vietnam, 1965-1970*, (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Army, 1991), 6.

¹¹⁰ Meyerson, *United States Army in Vietnam*, 69, 77.

involvement in Vietnam, and by 1964 the cold war had once again become a hot war.

2.17 Early Cold War years at Fort Riley

Immediately after the end of World War II, the War Department set about determining which installations to keep going, which to mothball, and which to close permanently. As part of this process, utilization studies were conducted for installations across the country during September 1945. The resulting report provided a snapshot of Fort Riley at the end of one era and the beginning of another. Containing 54,184 acres, the “old post” was noted as the home of the Cavalry School, having always been primarily garrisoned by Cavalry troops.¹¹¹ At the prevailing space allocation of 80 square feet per man, the installation could provide housing for approximately 21,000 personnel.¹¹² The facilities on post ranged from mostly permanent structures on the Main Post to the mobilization buildings found at Camp Funston, Camp Forsyth, and Camp Whitside.

The facilities on post were deemed to be adequate from an engineering standpoint for continued post-war use, with the exception of needed updates to the utility systems and the creation of permanent housing for bachelor officers. It was also recommended that the mobilization type barracks be remodeled for the post-war use by the proposed strength of 8,620 enlisted personnel. Total cost for the suggested upgrades and new construction was estimated at \$5.8 million.¹¹³

At Fort Riley, the first order of business after World War II was handling its share of the massive numbers being discharged from military service. A separation center, (as facilities for out-processing departing soldiers were called), went into operation September 16, 1945 in Camp Funston and ran until December 10, 1945 processing 4,092 GIs during that time.¹¹⁴ To relieve congestion at Fort Sheridan and other separation centers that built up over the following year, a new separation center opened at Fort Riley in October 1946 with the capacity to process 25 people per day.¹¹⁵

¹¹¹ U.S. War Department, *Post War Utilization Studies*, 1.

¹¹² *Ibid.*, 2.

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, 2-3.

¹¹⁴ “New Group to Camp Funston,” *Junction City Union*, 2 October 1946, 1.

¹¹⁵ “New Center Opens Monday,” *Junction City Union*, 11 October, 1946, 1.

Over the next few years, the training mission continued on a daily basis, and little occurred to alter the routine. There were however, a few events and distinguished visitors that made the news, sometimes in a big way. The largest impact on the installation itself and those in the vicinity was the massive flood that occurred July 1951. Heavy rains that had been falling in the area for several months intensified during 9–12 July. In some areas as much as 17 inches fell, and the resulting flood spread over large areas of Kansas and Missouri. The Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers bordering the east side of Fort Riley were at flood stage by 10 July and kept rising as they joined the Kansas River just above Marshall Field.¹¹⁶ By the following day, the Junction City newspaper was alerting readers to the “huge new floods” pouring down area waterways, with more heavy rain in the forecast.¹¹⁷ Particularly hard hit by this point was the nearby town of Manhattan, where the National Guard had been called out to provide assistance. Flood waters at Fort Riley were rising simultaneously, and Marshall Field was closed as two runways were inundated; residents of the housing at the field were evacuated that evening. Junction City and Manhattan both began evacuations, and highways to Fort Riley were cut off. The Union Pacific station at the fort was already under two feet of water, and nearby troop housing and offices were evacuated, with about 400 soldiers leaving the flooded area.¹¹⁸ The floods reached their peak the next day, 12 July, with the Kansas River cresting at what was thought to be its highest level in history. Evacuations started the evening before at Fort Riley quickly intensified. Camp Funston was entirely depopulated, with approximately 1,100 men moving into a tent city on the hills above the camp. Most of the buildings at Camp Funston were flooded to the second floors (Figure 13). Marshall Field runways were 10–12' underwater, and the main hangar was flooded to a depth of 14' (Figure 14). The water in the area around the rail depot was 4–5' deep. The Main Post and Camp Forsyth had essentially escaped the rising water.¹¹⁹ All told, Fort Riley suffered flood damage of more than \$6 million. Luckily, there were no fatalities at the post due to the extraordinary flooding.¹²⁰

¹¹⁶ “Wind, Rain Lash Area,” *Junction City Union*, 10 July 1951, 1.

¹¹⁷ “Worst Flood Is Feared,” *Junction City Union*, 11 July 1951, 1.

¹¹⁸ “Rivers on a Rampage,” *Junction City Union*, 11 July, 1951, 1; “Fear Heavy Flood Damage at Post,” *Junction City Union*, 11 July 1951, 1.

¹¹⁹ “Flood to New Heights,” *Junction City Union*, 12 July 1951, 1; “River Stages Falling,” *Junction City Union*, 13 July 1951, 1.

¹²⁰ “Fort Loss \$6,000,000,” *Junction City Union*, 16 July 1951, 1.



Figure 13. Camp Funston under water, July 16, 1951 (NARA).



Figure 14. Marshall Field on July 16, 1951 (NARA).

On a more positive note, during the period under study, Fort Riley was visited by a number of distinguished military leaders and politicians including General Dwight D. Eisenhower, President Harry S. Truman, Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Commander of the Army Ground Forces General Jacob L. Devers, 10th ID commander Major General Lester J.

Whitlock, war hero General Johnson M. Wainwright, and Kansas Governor Frank Carlson.

General Eisenhower made a “whirlwind three-hour visit” to Fort Riley on 15 February 1946 during a program where he visited a number of bases after winning the European theater in World War II.¹²¹ General Eisenhower arrived in his plane, the Sunflower 11, a C-54 Skymaster. After leaving Fort Riley, he visited his sister-in-law, Mrs. Roy Eisenhower and his nephew and nieces in Junction City and later his brother, college president Milton Eisenhower, at Kansas State College in Manhattan, and finally his mother Mrs. Ida Eisenhower in Abilene.¹²² He would return to Fort Riley several times in the coming years.

To honor one of Fort Riley’s own, a number of distinguished visitors attended a ceremony on 4 April 1946 dedicating its Academic Building to the World War II hero, General George S. Patton, Jr., who died the previous December. Patton had graduated from the Cavalry School’s mounted service course in 1914 to 1915, and also had been director of instruction at the school from 1937–1939.¹²³ The dedication of “Patton Hall” was broadcast nationwide with a tribute from President Harry S. Truman who sent a telegram praising Patton as a “brave and gallant fighting man.”¹²⁴ Mrs. Patton was on hand to unveil the letters across the building’s entrance. Secretary of War Robert Patterson, General Jacob Devers, and Major General I.D. White, commander of the Fort Riley Cavalry School, attended the event along with over 5,000 others.¹²⁵ The native stone building was completed in 1940 to house the academic division and library of the Cavalry School.

President Truman stopped at Fort Riley during a railroad whistle-stop on 20 September 1948 while campaigning for re-election. His campaign train stopped at Junction City and he was greeted by a crowd of 6,000– 7,000

¹²¹ “General ‘Ike’ Visits Riley: Army Chief of Staff Makes Three Hour Inspection At Post,” *Junction City Union*, 15 February 1946, 1.

¹²² Ibid.

¹²³ “In Tribute to Patton: Secretary of War Praises late General at Colorful Ceremony Dedicating Patton Hall at Fort Riley,” *Junction City Union*, April 4, 1946, 1-2.

¹²⁴ “Truman Pays Tribute,” *Junction City Union*, 4 April 1946, 1.

¹²⁵ “Fort Riley to Honor Memory of Gen. Patton,” *Junction City Union*, 16 March 1946, 1; “Ready for Dedication: Secretary of War, Robert P Patterson to Arrive at Fort Riley Today,” *Junction City Union*, 3 April 1946, 1.

people while he spoke from the rear platform of his train.¹²⁶ After commenting that he had never given a political speech on Sunday, he proceeded to talk about his training at Fort Riley, "I came to Fort Riley to train as a field artilleryman. Sometimes they tried to make a cavalryman out of me, but they didn't succeed."¹²⁷

However diverting the appearance of these famous individuals was, the focus for continued utilization of Fort Riley centered on the constant need for training new soldiers and continuing the education of current troops. Having a prestigious background in military education through its Cavalry School, Fort Riley shifted emphasis after World War II to infantry and thus continued its role as one of the Army's premier training and educational centers.

2.17.1 Basic infantry training

Even though World War II was over, there was still a need to retain an Army, even if on a much-reduced scale. Recruit training continued to supply soldiers not only to U.S. installations, but also supplied the necessary forces for post-war operations in Europe and Japan. Post-war reorganization and swiftly changing manpower needs resulted in several organizations stationing and withdrawing from Fort Riley in a short amount of time.

On 20 January 1946, it was announced that Replacement Depot No. 3 at Camp Funston would be closed. The center had only been in operation for six months, but had processed and assigned 63,000 replacements to other units and installations.¹²⁸

On 28 June 1946, it was announced that, effective 20 July 1946, the Army Reception centers at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Fort Snelling, Minnesota, were being transferred to Fort Riley.¹²⁹ The new reception center was

¹²⁶ "Recalls Days at Fort Riley: President Truman Comments on Training as Field Artilleryman," *Junction City Union*, 20 September 1948, 1.

¹²⁷ Ibid.

¹²⁸ "Funston Depot Quits Jan. 20: Colonel Proctor Announces Termination of Replacement Depot," *Junction City Union*, 11 January 1946, 1.

¹²⁹ "New Use for Fort Riley: Leavenworth and Fort Snelling Reception Centers To Be Moved Here," *Junction City Union*, 28 July 1946, 1.

able to handle 2,000–2,500 men and had the effect of adding a regiment of officers to Camp Funston.¹³⁰

The new reception center opened 25 July 1946, making it the only remaining reception center for the 5th Army. At the reception center, every day approximately 200 new recruits would arrive for processing and assignment to their companies. The average processing time was three to seven days. The center employed approximately 440 enlisted men, 45 enlisted women, 51 officers, and 50 civilian personnel.¹³¹ In October, the new separation center was co-located with the reception center.

On 24 June 1948, President Truman signed a two-year selective service bill and a nationwide draft went into effect in September. Prompted by increased hostility from Russia towards U.S. troops in Berlin and general communist expansion pressures, the draft served to build up the military services to a strength of two million men.¹³² All these new soldiers needed training, and at Fort Riley the 10th ID arrived to provide training for the draftees in the latter part of 1948. The main unit on post, the 10th ID was one of nine such training divisions in the U.S. Army. By late August, the 10th ID had set up operations in Camp Funston, which would become its permanent home at Fort Riley.¹³³

In what would become a nearly annual occurrence, beginning in 1948 7,200 National Guard soldiers came to Camp Funston during August for two weeks of summer training.¹³⁴ In the same manner, Fort Riley played host to an annual six-week summer training camp for Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) students, also utilizing Camp Funston.

The receiving center at Fort Riley was also busy. On 10 August, the first group of 18-year-old enlistees under the new selective service act arrived for training at Camp Forsyth. The initial group of 200 was followed by approximately 1,000 more recruits each week.¹³⁵ Upon arrival, recruits were

¹³⁰ Ibid.

¹³¹ "Reception Center Open," *Junction City Union*, 25 July 1946, 1.

¹³² "Draft Measure Becomes Law," *Junction City Union*, 25 June 1948, 1, 3.

¹³³ In a reversal of this trend, a little over a year later measures were put into effect to provide early release for some draftees, as the Army strength of 656,000 was deemed too high ("Discharges to Inductees," *Junction City Union*, 25 October 1949, 1).

¹³⁴ "Guards are Due Sunday: Expect 7,200 Soldiers at Camp Funston for Summer Training," *Junction City Union*, 6 August 1948, 1.

¹³⁵ "18-Year Olds to Post," *Junction City Union*, 10 August 1948, 1.

given indoctrination lectures, a haircut and shower, clothing, a physical examination, and a unit and barracks assignment. After a battery of tests, the recruits entered the basic combat training phase. For eight weeks, they learned how to take care of themselves in combat, in preparation for assignment to a troop unit.¹³⁶

The training was for combat infantry replacements, to keep established units up to strength; most replacements went to Europe or the Far East. By the end of its first year at Fort Riley, the 10th ID had received, processed, trained, and shipped out 22,077 men, and the Division had reached a strength of 10,212 officers and men.¹³⁷ In March 1949, basic training was extended to 14 weeks. The additional time was devoted to more weapons training and additional courses in Armed Forces organization, military justice, intelligence training, and safeguarding national security.¹³⁸

The Korean War required a large troop buildup in the Army, with personnel called up by Selective Service and mobilization of National Guard and Army Reserves. Basic training was provided for soldiers replacing casualties in Korea, and returning troops were provided more specialized training. The U.S. military was caught off-guard by the invasion of South Korea; it had been actively reducing personnel numbers for the past six months. As a result, a number of initiatives were put in place during July 1950, but it would take nearly a year for the military to be at full strength again.

The first of these initiatives, enacted on 27 June 1950, was a law extending the president's power to draft young men for another year. It was estimated this would add 600,000 troops, nearly filling the gap between present strength (1,370,000) to authorized strength (2,005,882).¹³⁹ The need for increased strength became more acute by 30 June, when President Truman authorized the use of ground troops in Korea in response to the North Korean push to the south of Seoul. The first ground troops arrived the next day. The draft went into effect on 11 July, with the first call for 20,000 men going out as soon as possible.¹⁴⁰ The draftees were to be given

¹³⁶ "Tells Plans For Tenth," *Junction City Union*, 5 November 1948, 1.

¹³⁷ "Tenth Infantry Division, 10,000 Strong, Now Moving into Second Year on Its Mission of Training Young Men in Peacetime Army," *Junction City Union*, 9 November 1949, 8.

¹³⁸ "Basic Training to be 14 Weeks," *Junction City Union*, 19 February 1949, 1.

¹³⁹ "Draft Law Accepted," *Junction City Union*, 27 June 1950, 1; "Truman Could Call 600,000 Under Draft," *Junction City Union*, 28 June 1950, 1.

¹⁴⁰ "The Use of Ground Units," *Junction City Union*, 30 June 1950, 1; "Troops in by Airlift," *Junction City Union*, 1 July 1950, 1; "Draft is in Motion Today," *Junction City Union*, 11 July 1950, 1.

14 weeks of training, with the first troops being inducted by mid-September. Active-duty soldiers were alerted on 20 July of possible deployment to the Far East, and the Armed Forces had been authorized to call up reserves and National Guard troops as necessary. The following day, the Army began mobilizing the National Guard.¹⁴¹ On 28 July, President Truman signed an executive order extending all current enlistments for an additional 12 months, and raised the draft call first to 50,000 and again to 100,000. By 4 August, the Army was calling up reservists for 21 months of service.¹⁴² Draft calls continued, and on 1 September, the president called for a total strength of 3,000,000 men by the following summer. By the time he made the announcement, there were already 75,000 men fighting in Korea.¹⁴³ The draft calls through December yielded 210,000 enlistees; after this things began to slack off a bit as the Army had nearly doubled its strength by March 1951.¹⁴⁴

One year after the invasion of South Korea, there were 1,841,000 more troops under arms in the United States military.¹⁴⁵ It began to be plain to those in power that the long-term security of the United States would require a standing Army at a higher level of strength than had been contemplated, due to perceived continuing dangers from Russia. To that end, on 19 June 1951, President Truman signed into law a bill that provided a foundation for universal military training by lowering the draft age to 18½, requiring 24 months of service, and continuing the draft until 1 July, 1955.¹⁴⁶

According to 10th ID officers, the division could quickly expand to a total of 14,000 men if necessary. The new trainees would take the standard 14-week basic combat training, including weapons training (Figure 15), marches and bivouacs, physical training, dismounted drill, map reading, tactical training, and guard duty.¹⁴⁷ After completing the training, soldiers

¹⁴¹ "To Train for 14 Weeks," *Junction City Union*, 12 July 1950, 1; "Call Reserves to Duty," *Junction City Union*, 20 July 1950, 1; "Mobilization at a Glance," *Junction City Union*, 20 July 1950, 1; "The National Guard Called," *Junction City Union*, 21 July 1950, 1.

¹⁴² "Boost Draft by 80,000," *Junction City Union*, 28 July 1950, 1; "Army to Call Reservists," *Junction City Union*, 4 August 1950, 1.

¹⁴³ "Ask 3 Million Man Force," *Junction City Union*, 2 September 1950, 1.

¹⁴⁴ "Ease Off on Mobilization," *Junction City Union*, 27 October 1950, 1; "Double U.S. Armed Force," *Junction City Union*, 21 March 1951, 1.

¹⁴⁵ "Army Is Nearing Planned Strength," *Junction City Union*, 26 June 1951, 9.

¹⁴⁶ "Hail Signing of Draft Law," *Junction City Union*, 19 June 1951, 1.

¹⁴⁷ "Can Handle Draftees," *Junction City Union*, 12 July 1950, 1, 4.

either continued their training at a specialty school or were assigned to a unit. The 10th ID was operating service schools for auto mechanics, supply and general clerks, bandsmen, and potential non-commissioned officers.¹⁴⁸



Figure 15. WAC receives a high score at the rifle range, 1951 (NARA).

The necessary rapid mobilization entailed preparing the four existing training centers at Fort Riley, Fort Knox, Fort Ord, and Fort Dix. Additionally, eleven advanced replacement centers for quickly producing specialized soldiers were set up at those four training centers and also at Fort Jackson, Camp Chaffee, Camp Breckinridge, Fort Leonard Wood, and Camp Gordon. At the replacement centers, the trainees received six weeks of basic training and eight weeks of training in their specialties.¹⁴⁹ The first group of draftees to undergo this training arrived at Fort Riley in the early hours of 19 August 1950. The first regular Army draftees were joined a few weeks later by the initial complement of National Guard units that were taken to Camp Forsyth to start four months of training.¹⁵⁰

¹⁴⁸ Ibid., 4.

¹⁴⁹ "Tenth Division to Receive Draftees," *Junction City Union*, 20 July 1950, 1; "Army Will Open 11 Training Centers," *Junction City Union*, 17 August 1950, 3; "First Draftees Meet the Army," *Junction City Union*, 19 August 1950, 1.

¹⁵⁰ "First Draftees Meet the Army," 1; "First Guard Unit Arrives," *Junction City Union*, 8 September 1950, 1.

Approximately one year into the Korean conflict, the Army resumed a sixteen-week basic training cycle for recruits. Two weeks of training had been dropped during the rapid troop buildup of the previous fall. As troop quotas were being met both at home and in Korea, however, the longer training period returned. At Fort Riley, the extra time was allotted to more weapons training and a course on Army traditions.¹⁵¹

Near the very end of the conflict, Fort Riley was selected as the home of a new 5th Army Reception Station for new recruits, located at Camp Forsyth. The new facility replaced the Army Officer Candidate School at the post, employed a staff of about 500, and handled 400–600 inductees a day.¹⁵² The reception center originally had a dual purpose: processing of new inductees and serving as a reassignment station. For the latter mission, personnel returning to the United States from foreign duty (other than the Far East Command), and returning Far East Command combat personnel were paid, had a physical check, and received assignment to a new duty station. The reassignment activity was inactivated 1 November 1953.¹⁵³

In 1951, the U.S. Senate's Preparedness Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services conducted an investigation of the Preparedness Program at Fort Riley. This was part of a wider study of military preparedness in the wake of the scrambled effort to meet the manpower and training challenges at the onset of the Korean War. During a February 1951 visit to Fort Riley, investigators determined the training was very satisfactory, and that the facilities and programs supporting the mission of indoctrination and basic training were "well-designed and effectively operated."¹⁵⁴ The 10th ID was operating a receiving and processing center for new recruits arriving directly from an induction center. After a series of presentations covering life during basic training, chaplain and Red Cross services, military courtesy, personal conduct, and care of equipment, the recruits began the processing component. For five days, they underwent physical and intellectual examinations to determine the job classification best suited to

¹⁵¹ "Army to Resume 16 Weeks Basic Training," *Junction City Union*, 19 June 1951, 1; "Two Weeks Added to Training Cycle," *Junction City Union*, 6 July 1951, 1.

¹⁵² "One of Nation's Top Military Posts," *Junction City Union*, Centennial Edition, 24 June 1953, 1; "Reception Center To Be Expanded," *Junction City Union*, 20 July 1953, 1.

¹⁵³ "Reception Center To Be Expanded," *Junction City Union*, 20 July 1953.

¹⁵⁴ U. S. Senate, "Investigation of the Preparedness Program, Twenty-Fourth Report of the Preparedness Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate: Fort Riley, Kans.," (Washington, DC: GPO, 1951), 1.

their skills. At the end of those five days, the recruits began the regimen of basic training; some remained at Fort Riley for this (Figure 16), while some were sent to other installations.¹⁵⁵



Figure 16. Tank supported 10th Division trainees move on an enemy held town in urban training exercises, 1952 (NARA).

Basic Combat Training was provided by three basic training regiments of the 10th ID, with a combined capacity of 8,730 trainees. The training followed that set up by Army Field Forces, and was conducted in six- and fourteen-week cycles (Figure 17).

¹⁵⁵ Ibid., 2.



Figure 17. Basic combat training, 1952 (NARA).

After six weeks of basic training, soldiers destined for specialist work were sent to the specialist or service schools. The 10th ID itself operated several common specialist schools, including those providing training for typists, cooks, bakers, supply clerks, motor mechanics, and truck drivers.¹⁵⁶ By March 1951, a Chemical Biological Radiological Warfare course was running at Fort Riley. The 19 hours of training included information on the types of chemicals used by the Army, their capabilities, how to detect them, and how to protect oneself from them.¹⁵⁷

The remaining trainees received another eight weeks of instruction in light and heavy infantry weapons. Weapons training ranges were nearly all within walking distance, and used in rotation, with one unit firing while another observed or received a relevant lecture. At the end of the cycle, trainees took a “merit stakes test” that involved a cross-country exercise with stations where they would be given a quiz geared to actual combat activities, all to judge individual proficiencies.¹⁵⁸

¹⁵⁶ Ibid., 1.

¹⁵⁷ “Students at Post Taking Course in Chemical Warfare,” *Junction City Union*, 26 March 1951, 7.

¹⁵⁸ U. S. Senate, “Investigation of the Preparedness Program,” 3-4.

To assist in providing a full measure of realism to the training, a specialized unit of soldiers based at Fort Riley took role-playing to a new level. Organized in 1948 as part of the Ground General School, the Aggressor Cadre served as the maneuver enemy for the U.S. Army (Figure 18). Constant research into enemy tactics resulted in an aggressor force with its own uniforms, skills, language (Esperanto), and strategies. Using military terms in various languages, the Aggressor forces organized themselves as a hybrid of many foreign armies, drawing heavily upon the German and Japanese.¹⁵⁹ The force also served to provide Army intelligence troops with experience dealing with “enemy” prisoners who were interrogated in their native tongue, and their order of battle learned and understood.¹⁶⁰

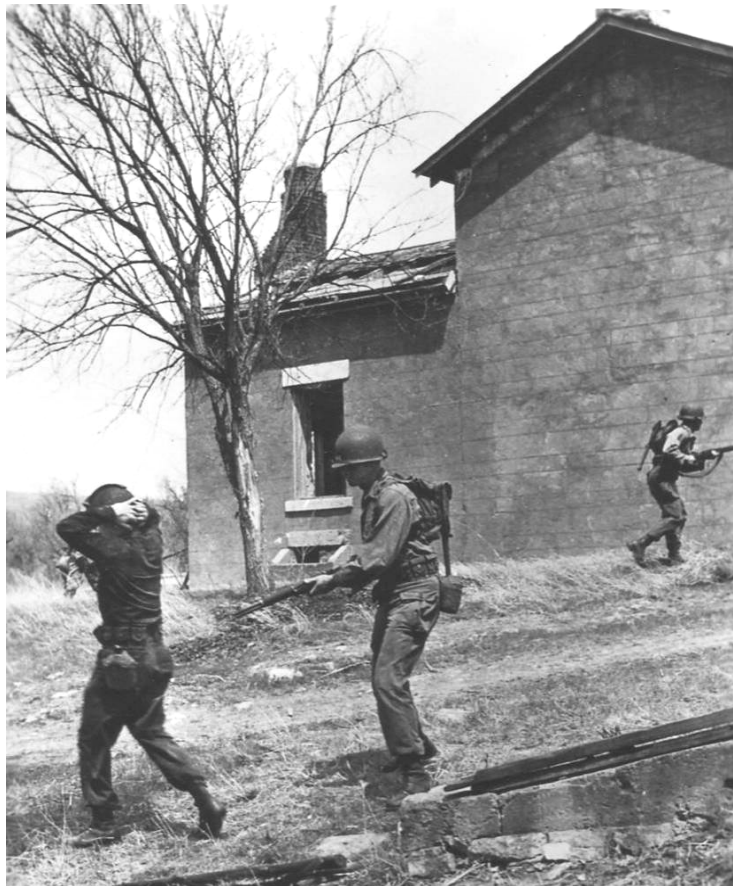


Figure 18. An Aggressor soldier being led away by an American force, 1950 (NARA).

The Aggressor Cadre participated in training exercises across the country, as well as at Fort Riley. For example, in February and March 1949, they

¹⁵⁹ “Fort Riley and Marshal Field Having Leading Roles in Maneuvers,” *Junction City Union*, 11 May 1948, 2.

¹⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

played their role during Operation Portrex, a joint amphibious-airborne exercise based around Vieques Island near Puerto Rico. The largest exercise since the end of World War II, Operation Portrex involved 80,000 soldiers, sailors, and airmen in testing new weapons and techniques for assault or defense.¹⁶¹ After the Korean War, in 1953 the cadre constructed large bunkers in the hills on Fort Riley that were modeled after an enemy position found outside Seoul, Korea. Trainee companies had to attack and conquer the bunkers by routing the entrenched aggressor troops.¹⁶²

2.17.2 Military education training

The Cavalry School was still in operation at the end of World War II. In January 1946, the program of instruction was expanded, primarily to include the Intelligence School which served to train officers and enlisted men in new intelligence methods gleaned from World War II experience. Classes in radio operation and repair, and motor mechanics were also offered. The focus, however, remained on cavalry operations, both horse and mechanized.¹⁶³

Later in 1946, the era of horse units ended with the acknowledgement of the supremacy of motorized transport for military needs. An October announcement publicized the decision to radically alter the educational training offered at Fort Riley, with the relocation of the Ground General School from Fort Benning, Georgia to Fort Riley. Functions of the Cavalry School not involving animals were transferred to Fort Knox, Kentucky. The relocation of the school was part of an Army plan for reorganizing six Army schools in an effort to meet the goal of eventually having all ground forces air-transportable.

Factors contributing to the choice of Fort Riley included the reservation's size and good climate for training, its central location, and the physical plant already in place. The school was expected to have a capacity of 6,000 students, upping the Fort Riley population to nearly 10,000. As part of the plan, the Ground General School operated an Officer Candidate School for

¹⁶¹ "Post Units to Maneuvers," *Junction City Union*, 12 January 1949, 1.

¹⁶² "Colonel Comfort to Aggressor Exercises," *Junction City Union*, 25 February 1953, 1; "Bunkers, Trenches, Add Realism to Training at Fort," *Junction City Union*, 14 February 1953, 6.

¹⁶³ "Broaden Courses at Cavalry School," *Junction City Union*, 26 January 1946, 1.

the entire Army, with students from all the armed services. The 26-week course of study would provide two graduating classes per year.¹⁶⁴

On 31 October 1946, the Cavalry School was closed, but the Ground General School opened the next day, maintaining the post's unbroken string of service schools stretching back to the late 19th century. Relocated from Fort Benning, Georgia, the mission of the Ground General School was to provide training to newly commissioned officers in basic military subjects, provide an Army Officer Candidate Course, and train officers and enlisted men as intelligence specialists.¹⁶⁵ The Ground General School offered a seventeen-week branch immaterial course to provide newly commissioned officers with the knowledge to undertake their duties at the basic level. The first class of 183 officers began the course on 14 August 1947, nearly all from the most recent U.S. Military Academy graduating class, accompanied by five Latin American Army officers, two U.S. Navy officers, and three other Army officers.¹⁶⁶

Re-designated the Army General School in 1950, its instruction tasks continued as before. Additional missions included developing tactics and techniques for the Aggressor Cadre and serving as the unit's home. Several distinct educational entities were part of the Army General School: the Intelligence Division, the Department of Resident Instruction, and the Department of Non-Resident Instruction.¹⁶⁷

The Intelligence Division provided instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers in "general intelligence, aerial photo interpretation, order of battle, interrogation of prisoners of war, technical intelligence coordination, censorship, and strategic intelligence research and analysis."¹⁶⁸ As the only school of its type, instruction was not limited to Army personnel, but included Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force students.

The Department of Resident Instruction supervised all of the Army General School training conducted on post. The Department of Non-Resident

¹⁶⁴ "A New Fort Riley Era," *Junction City Union*, 21 October 1946, 1.

¹⁶⁵ "Army General School Nears Its 64th Year at Fort Riley," *Junction City Union*, 24 February 1955, 4; "Fort Riley: Its Historic Past," (Washington, DC: Center for Military History, Vertical File: "228.03 HRC 331 Posts - Riley, Fort," ca. 1973), 12.

¹⁶⁶ "Praise for Army Schools," *Junction City Union*, 14 August 1947, 1, 6.

¹⁶⁷ "Army General School Is The Successor to Cavalry School," *Junction City Union*, 24 June 1953, 1.

¹⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

Instruction prepared and distributed instructional materials on intelligence and basic military subjects as correspondence courses to over 30,000 Army and civilian personnel every month. More than 130 different courses were offered by mail, with the Department's staff grading work and sending out marks. In-house production needs resulted in the Division having a printing plant, bindery, drafting and art sections, storage areas, and a photo laboratory.¹⁶⁹

The first class of the Officer Candidate School had eighty-five students and began on 30 June 1947. Camp Forsyth had been cleaned, and the service club, theatre, swimming pool, baseball diamond and running track had been opened. The camp had received little use since the Cavalry Replacement Training Center closed approximately one year earlier.¹⁷⁰ Class size continued to grow, reaching a graduating class of 150 in August 1949. Subjects covered during their attendance included "communications, tactics, small arms and artillery weapons, map reading, photo interpretation, company administration, leadership, and physical development."¹⁷¹

The outbreak of war in Korea affected Fort Riley in several ways. In addition to increasing the basic training capability, the Army also ramped up efforts to graduate students from various Army schools. Beginning in October 1950, the Army General School at Fort Riley began additional classes of the Officers Intelligence course, the Enlisted Intelligence course, and the Officer Candidate School. This was followed in March 1951 with the Army's decision to double its training program in four field forces schools, including the Army General School. Fort Riley officials noted at the time that the Intelligence School was operating at full capacity, and the Officer Candidate School had doubled in enrollment since the start of the Korean War. This was particularly impressive as two other Officer Candidate Schools at Fort Benning and Fort Sill had opened in the meantime.¹⁷² By the time the Officer Candidate School closed in 1953, it had a record of over 5,000 graduates.¹⁷³

¹⁶⁹ Ibid.

¹⁷⁰ "First AOC Class Opens," *Junction City Union*, 30 June 1947, 1.

¹⁷¹ "Largest AOC Class To Graduate Friday," *Junction City Union*, 31 August 1949, 1-2.

¹⁷² "Army General School Is Growing Rapidly," *Junction City Union*, 10 October 1950, 1; "Army Will Enlarge Field Force Schools," *Junction City Union*, 16 March 1950, 1.

¹⁷³ "The Life of Riley," (San Diego: Military Publishers, 1974), Vertical File, Center for Military History, Washington, D.C.

2.17.2.1 Post-WWII Air support for Fort Riley at Marshall Field

The creation of the Air Force in 1947 resulted in the establishment of Army aviation as a separate entity. Over the next several years, the duties assigned to both organizations were debated and refined. In 1949 and 1950, a series of discussions led to Army aviation being defined by the weight of aircraft, with limitations placed on both fixed and rotary wing craft.¹⁷⁴ The Korean War placed new demands on both Army aviation and the Air Force, resulting in a new series of discussions during 1951 and 1952. A Memorandum of Understanding was put into place on 4 November 1952 that retained a maximum weight limit on fixed wing craft (5,000 pounds), but removed the restriction from rotary-wing aircraft.¹⁷⁵ As the Korean conflict ably demonstrated the utility of helicopters for moving both troops and cargo, Army aviation was in a position to rapidly advance the role of rotary-wing aircraft. The helicopter's growing importance required new training and organization. The Transportation Corps took over logistical support for Army aviation in August 1952, concurrently with the establishment of the first transportation helicopter companies. The Army Aviation School was begun at Fort Sill, Oklahoma in 1953.¹⁷⁶

Post-war reductions and organizational changes resulting from the end of World War II created a shifting roster of units assigned to Marshall Field, with 4 different units rotating through in a few short months. In November 1945, the 2nd Composite Squadron was inactivated and replaced by Detachment B, 69th Reconnaissance Group. Then in 1946, Detachment B, 69th Reconnaissance Group was transferred and replaced by the 72nd Liaison Squadron, which, in turn, was inactivated and its personnel absorbed by the 167th Liaison Squadron, reporting from Fort Sill. The 167th Liaison Squadron was re-designated the 163rd Liaison Squadron in October 1946.¹⁷⁷

A course in aerial observation for cavalry officers was instituted in March 1946 with 42 officers enrolled. The aircraft utilized were flown by pilots of the 72nd Liaison Squadron based at Marshall Field, and the students learned air-to-ground communication, radio procedure, air observation in

¹⁷⁴ Richard P. Weinert, Jr., *A History Of Army Aviation – 1950-1962*, (Fort Monroe, Virginia: Office of the Command Historian, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, 1991), 267.

¹⁷⁵ Ibid, 268.

¹⁷⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷⁷ Joseph P. McGinley, "U.S. Army and Air Force Wings Over Kansas, Part Two" *The Kansas Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XXV, Autumn 1959, 3:344.

the adjustment of artillery fire, and the use of aerial photos, charts, and photographic equipment.¹⁷⁸ Support for the Ground General School remained the major mission of the airfield, with personnel servicing and maintaining transient aircraft and facilitating special units working with the school.¹⁷⁹ The first assignment of helicopters at Fort Riley occurred in 1947 with the acquisition of six by the 163d Liaison Squadron.¹⁸⁰

The next major change for the airfield was a large one, as it became an Air Force Base in August 1948, but continued the same mission of supporting the Ground General School. In April 1949, however, the base went to “housekeeping” status, as light aviation detachments of the Ground General School and the 10th ID took over many of the flying missions.¹⁸¹ But by September, activity levels increased as the Tenth Air Force established the Central Instrument Flying School at Marshall Air Force Base with an annual roster of 400 students. Each class of 20 students underwent a two-week refresher course. The training cadre numbered 12 officers and 31 enlisted men and was housed at the base along with the students.¹⁸² Eight instructors utilized ten B-25s, later replaced with C-45s, and trained 86 pilots before the school was moved to Selfridge Air Force Base in March 1950.¹⁸³

By the beginning of 1950, the Air Force was reconsidering the need for Marshall Air Force Base. Contributing to this decision were the hills surrounding the base that hindered the use of the larger and higher speed planes. Also, although the base had two 4,500 feet-long concrete runways that could accommodate C-54 and C-82 transports, the runway surfaces were not hardened enough to provide long-term support.¹⁸⁴ The Air Force returned the facility to the Army on 1 June 1950.

The Army Aviation Detachment at Marshall Field served as the center for major repairs and overhauls to an area of 12 states, covering all 150 of the 5th Army’s aircraft and National Guard planes. Aircraft types maintained

¹⁷⁸ “Aerial School At Fort Riley,” *Junction City Union*, 1 March 1946, 1.

¹⁷⁹ “Fort Riley Ideally Located for Carrying Out Activities,” *Junction City Union*, 9 November 1949, 11.

¹⁸⁰ McGinley, “U.S. Army and Air Force Wings Over Kansas, Part Two,” 3:344.

¹⁸¹ “Marshall Field From the Air,” *Junction City Union*, 9 November 1949, 3.

¹⁸² “New Unit to Air Base,” *Junction City Union*, 31 August 1949, 1.

¹⁸³ McGinley, “U.S. Army and Air Force Wings Over Kansas, Part Two,” 3:345.

¹⁸⁴ “Fort Riley Ideally Located for Carrying Out Activities,” *Junction City Union*, 9 November 1949, 11.

for the 5th Army included L-5's, L-16's, L-17's, and H-13 helicopters.¹⁸⁵ New equipment required new training, and in 1952, Marshall Field served as the receiving and disbursing point for the new Hiller Helicopter. Shipped directly from the plant in Palo Alto, California, the crew at Fort Riley assembled, tested, and flew the craft to their assigned bases. During the assembly and testing phase, a Hiller representative instructed the Marshall Field crew and mechanics from five other installations in maintenance and knowledge of the craft's special features.¹⁸⁶

2.17.3 Postwar construction at Fort Riley

New construction at Fort Riley during the years under study was constrained by a lack of funding that affected the military nationwide after World War II. Much of the physical plant work that did occur involved remodeling older buildings to convert them to most-needed uses. Even the implementation of the 1948 draft did not result in new construction, as there were idle facilities that were turned to this purpose. A special edition of the *Junction City Union* on November 9, 1949 provided a snapshot of the physical development of the post to that point:¹⁸⁷

The main post, or Fort Riley proper, is the permanently constructed section of the Center. It contains administration buildings, barracks, family quarters for officers and non-commissioned officers, an officers club and mess, NCO clubs, service clubs, a nine hole golf course, a grade school, library, chapels, mess halls, technical maintenance shops and warehouses among it facilities. Among improvements completed in the past year are a dial telephone exchange, a new Center Headquarters building facing on US Highway 40, and additional family quarters converted from barracks buildings. A new field house is at present under construction.

Camp Forsyth contains 210 barracks, 50 mess halls, officers quarters, five dispensaries, a dental clinic, warehouses, and administration and headquarters buildings. Its facilities for off duty activities include a theater, with a seating capacity of 1,000;

¹⁸⁵ "Army Finds Need For Marshall Field," *Junction City Union*, 20 July 1950, 3.

¹⁸⁶ "Army Helicopters Will Be Assembled Here, Then Flown To New Assignments," (Fort Riley) *Guidon*, 20 August 1952, 5.

¹⁸⁷ "Fort Riley Ideally Located for Carrying Out Activities," *Junction City Union*, 9 November 1949, 11.

a service club, a swimming pool with a modern filtering system, a skeet range, a golf driving range, indoor and outdoor boxing arenas, tennis courts, football fields, two chapels and a guest house. Camp Funston was rebuilt in 1940 and now contains 890 buildings on its 2100 acres.

With a rapidly growing population, there was a sharp increase in the need for housing, with a shortfall of 1,300 sets of family quarters at Fort Riley which, at that time, had only 483 sets of quarters (217 officer and 266 enlisted).¹⁸⁸ The conversion of primarily World War II temporary buildings into installation family housing got underway through the FY 1947 Military Establishment Bill. Contained within was a proposed conversion project for Fort Riley, and authorization was subsequently received from Washington for conversion of 172 housing units on post.¹⁸⁹ Thirty-seven buildings in Camp Whitside and six buildings in the Women's Army Corps (WAC) area just east of the old Station hospital were converted into apartments for 172 families from temporary type barracks.¹⁹⁰ Building materials salvaged from the dismantling of 205 temporary "theater of operation" buildings were used in the conversion of the 43 housing units. The project was bid at \$544,000, and completed by October 1947, marking Fort Riley's first permanent housing construction since the beginning of World War II.¹⁹¹ Then in June 1947, Mont. J. Green, a contractor in Manhattan, Kansas was awarded a \$500,000 contract to convert an additional 46 barracks in the Whitside area into 184 apartment units within 200 working days.¹⁹² The buildings available for conversion were not limited to barracks, as old stable guard shacks were also pressed into service as 17 residences, mostly on the Main Post.¹⁹³ A trailer center that could accommodate 28 trailers was installed in the former National Guard areas to the rear and west of the hospital buildings.¹⁹⁴

¹⁸⁸ "Heavy Housing Need," *Junction City Union*, 16 July 1948, 1.

¹⁸⁹ U.S. House, Committee on Appropriations, *Military Establishment Appropriation Bill for 1947: Hearing Before the Subcommittee on the Committee on Appropriation*, 79th Cong., 2nd sess., (Washington D.C.: G.P.O., 1946).

¹⁹⁰ "Open Bids for Work at Post," *Junction City Union*, 28 April 1947, 1.

¹⁹¹ "Will Ask Bids of Barracks Conversions," *Junction City Union*, 13 March 1947, 1; "Open Bids for Work at Post," 1; "First Apartments at Post in October," *Junction City Union*, 15 September 1947, 1; "Approve Fort Housing Plan," *Junction City Union*, 9 December 1946, 1.

¹⁹² "To Start on Fort Housing," *Junction City Union*, 5 June 1947, 1.

¹⁹³ "Fort Riley News," *Junction City Union*, 5 August 1948, 3.

¹⁹⁴ Ibid.

Another conversion project during 1949-50 involved labor by Fort Riley soldiers to reconfigure barracks into apartments. The Post Housing Project utilized 183 "soldier carpenters," and provided 334 more housing units to post families. At a cost of \$850 each, the housing was distributed across the installation, with 206 units at Forsyth, 86 at Funston, 16 at Whitside, and 26 at Marshall Field.¹⁹⁵

Within a few years, efforts were being made by the government to provide funds for new housing construction on military installations. These funds were somewhat limited, and strict new rules were put in place about the upper size limit of new quarters, restricting them to 1,080 square feet.¹⁹⁶

Construction of family housing units, barracks and utilities at Fort Riley was proposed in January 1948 for an estimated \$826,300. The project included 44 sets of quarters, 20 for non-commissioned officers, 20 for officers and four for field-grade officers.¹⁹⁷ By the time the project was funded in 1949, the allowed cost had been reduced to \$592,000. When construction began, the average unit cost ran to \$18,031, so only 32 units were constructed in 1950.¹⁹⁸ The housing, Rim Rock Terrace, was designed as eight apartment blocks that contained four apartments each. The contract was awarded to Mont. J. Green of Manhattan, Kansas, at a cost of \$509,049.¹⁹⁹

An effort to provide adequate housing to military families without using government appropriations resulted in the passage of the Wherry Bill in 1949. The bill provided Federal Housing Authority (FHA) insured mortgages for military housing on military installations or on nearby land leased from the military. By providing mortgage insurance, developers and lending institutions were persuaded to create these housing developments without fear of monetary loss. Since these developments were built and financed by private enterprise, no government financing was required. The

¹⁹⁵ "Army Building Teams Complete 344 Family Units at Riley," *Junction City Union*, 27 July 1950, 12.

¹⁹⁶ U.S. House, Committee of Conference, *Construction at Military Installations*, 80th Cong., 2nd sess., House Report 80-2141, (Washington, D.C.:GPO, 1948).

¹⁹⁷ "Fort Riley Housing Bill to the House," *Junction City Union*, 13 January 1948, 1.

¹⁹⁸ U.S. House, Committee on Appropriations, *Military Functions, National Military Establishment Appropriation Bill for 1949: Supplemental Hearing Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations*, 80th Cong., 2nd sess., (Washington D.C.: G.P.O., 1948); U.S. House, Committee on Armed Services, *Full Committee Hearings on H.R. 7008 and S. 2440 to Authorize Certain Construction at Military and Naval Installations, and For Other Purposes: Hearings Before the committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives on Sundry Legislation Affecting the Naval and Military Establishments 1950*, 81st Cong., 2nd sess., No. 180, (Washington D.C.: 1951), 5649.

¹⁹⁹ "Mont Green to Build Apartments at Post," *Junction City Union*, 18 June 1949, 1.

loans were federally insured. The builders received rent from the soldiers which was used to repay the mortgage. The government provided 75-year leases to the builders for the development lands.

Fort Riley received approval for a Wherry housing project containing 400 rental units on 24 June 1950. The \$3.5 million project was sited on forty-four acres north of Anzio Road, between U.S. Highway 40 and Camp Forsyth.²⁰⁰ The 400 units were built by a corporation formed for the work, Fort Riley Apartments, Inc., of Wichita, with Builders Construction, Inc., of Wichita as the general contractor. The housing was for both officers and NCOs, and consisted of sixty separate buildings with a combination of row houses and duplexes (twenty one-story and forty two-story buildings). These buildings contained eighty one-bedroom apartments, 240 two-bedroom apartments, and eighty three-bedroom apartments.²⁰¹ Work was underway by mid-July 1950, with the large construction crew quartered at Camp Forsyth.²⁰²

By December, eighty units were nearing completion, and several were opened to occupancy by mid-January 1951. The project also included provision of utilities, sidewalks, streets, landscaping, playground equipment, and a few basement recreation rooms. The entire project was finished in June 1951, and was named Colyer Heights a few years later, in honor of Sgt. Wilber E. Colyer, a fallen World War I 1st ID Medal of Honor winner.²⁰³

Housing was not the only need to be met by converted buildings. Construction bids were received in June 1947 to convert the former Station Hospital Building into a headquarters building.²⁰⁴ The low bid for the headquarters conversion was again received from contractor Mont. J. Green. The revamped facility provided a central operation office, along with a coffee shop and soda fountain. The new headquarters opened for

²⁰⁰ "Fort Housing Assured," *Junction City Union*, 24 June 1950, 1.

²⁰¹ Ibid.

²⁰² "Progress On Housing," *Junction City Union*, 29 July 1950, 1.

²⁰³ "New Housing Units Nearing Completion," *Junction City Union*, 5 December 1950, 1; "Open Post Housing," *Junction City Union*, 12 January 1951, 1.

²⁰⁴ "Plan a New Headquarters," *Junction City Union*, 12 June 1947, 1.

business on 11 June 1948 after completion of the \$195,000 conversion work.²⁰⁵

A series of recreation needs were met, beginning on the Main Post with conversion of the East Riding Hall to a field house. Initial work consisting of replacing wooden roof trusses with steel ones and installing a new slate roof. The roofing contract went to the O.D. Milligan Construction Company of Manhattan.²⁰⁶ The conversion costs were estimated at \$200,000 and bids were received.²⁰⁷ The O.D. Milligan Construction Company also won the contract for the facility conversion. The new field house included bowling alleys, a squash court, dressing and massage rooms, and a basketball court which could also be used for boxing.²⁰⁸ The conversion was completed in late November 1948.²⁰⁹

Other new recreational developments included a new golf driving range and two new all-weather skeet ranges. Those facilities opened 30 August and 15 September 1947, respectively, and were located just west of the Fort Riley Polo Bungalow at Camp Forsyth.²¹⁰ Then in August 1948, the War Department Theater No. 1 was repaired with a neon sign for the marquee, illuminated display signs, rubber matting for the lobby, cement wainscoting in the lobby and foyer, a refinished stage floor, and improved rest-rooms.²¹¹ Also included were new slip covers for the chairs, a new flame-proof main draw curtain, and valance and stage mechanisms.²¹² An indoor golf driving range opened December 1948 in Building 660, on Sixth Street in Camp Whitside.²¹³ In addition, by September 1948, Fort Riley residents could choose from five seasonal swimming pools.²¹⁴

²⁰⁵ "Plan Further Post Changes," *Junction City Union*, 23 January 1948, 5; "Post Headquarters Moving Into New Building Today," *Junction City Union*, 11 June 1948, 1.

²⁰⁶ "Bids for Post Gym Sept. 23," *Junction City Union*, 15 September 1947, 1.

²⁰⁷ "Field House is Approved," *Junction City Union*, 22 July 1947, 1.

²⁰⁸ "Submit New Bids For Post Gymnasium," *Junction City Union*, 11 November 1947, 1.

²⁰⁹ "New Field House Almost Completed," *Junction City Union*, 23 November 1948, 1.

²¹⁰ "New Skeet Range Ready at Forsyth," *Junction City Union*, 15 September 1947, 1; "Golf Driving Range Open at Fort Riley," *Junction City Union*, 30 August 1947, 1.

²¹¹ "Fort Riley News," *Junction City Union*, 14 September 1948, 3.

²¹² *Ibid.*

²¹³ "New Facilities Opened at Fort: Indoor Gold Driving Range Ready for Use; New Bowling Alleys in Use Saturday," *Junction City Union*, 21 December 1948, 1.

²¹⁴ "Fort Riley News," *Junction City Union*, 14 September 1948, 7.

A field house at Camp Funston was begun in 1949 by erecting a surplus prefabricated hangar, but was not finished due to lack of funds. A \$62,000 contract to finish construction was let to the Mont. J. Green Construction Company in May 1950. Most of the funds came from non-appropriated welfare money earned from post exchanges, theaters, and other similar operations. The facility opened on December 1, 1950, with an exhibition basketball game. The field house offered a full-size basketball court with grandstand, two locker rooms, exercise equipment room, an office, ticket lobby, and eight bowling alleys. Activities offered included boxing, fencing, wrestling, badminton, tumbling, and general exercise.²¹⁵ Shortly after opening, the building was damaged by an explosion from the furnace system on January 11, 1951. The damage was estimated at \$15,000–\$20,000 to the building, and was quickly repaired.²¹⁶

In 1951, a major flood caused devastation to parts of Fort Riley and resulted in large clean-up, repair, and reconstruction efforts. By mid-October, seventeen contracting firms had begun \$5 million worth of work encompassing thirty-seven different projects at various locations. At Camp Funston and Camp Forsyth, repair and reconstruction of buildings was the main priority. General rehabilitation of the field and replacement of runway lights was progressing at Marshall Field, and buildings were repaired at Camp Whitside. Several more comprehensive projects were also being carried out, including reconstruction of the Post electrical system, drilling new wells, resurfacing roads and parking areas, and sewer repairs.²¹⁷

To do their part in flood clean-up, the Post's engineer troops immediately began working to restore roads, levees, and utility systems. This work was accomplished quickly, providing the least-possible disruption to normal training. One of the largest projects was to remove the silt residue and start repairing the levees, as well as clearing roads, leveling ground, and landscaping.²¹⁸ Work in the Camp Funston area focused first on utilities, then shifted to the approximately eighty buildings that had been moved off their foundations. The buildings were returned and floors, wall coverings, and other damaged material removed. Cleaning and new paint brought

²¹⁵ "To Finish Camp Funston Field House," *Junction City Union*, 9 May 1950, 1; "Camp Funston Field House to Be Opened Friday Evening," *Junction City Union*, 30 November 1950, 15.

²¹⁶ "Explosion Damages Gym At Funston," *The Fort Riley Post*, 13 January 1951, 1.

²¹⁷ "Construction, Repair Involves Firms to Total Nearly \$5 Million," *Junction City Union*, 18 October 1951, 17.

²¹⁸ "Post Flood Rehabilitation Open to Visitors' Inspection," (Fort Riley) *Guidon*, 14 May 1952, 8.

most of the buildings back, but some were beyond repair and were demolished. The evacuated troops were able to return to their barracks by late fall. By the time rehabilitation work at Camp Funston was finished in March 1952, there were twenty-seven new buildings, including twelve barracks, new classrooms, modernized service clubs, and a refurbished headquarters building and field house.²¹⁹

Engineer Bridge over the Kansas River between Marshall Field and the Main Post had been heavily damaged, and one of the first engineer efforts was the construction of what was the largest pontoon bridge in the United States. This enabled emergency repairs to streets, runways and parking areas at Marshall Field to begin, along with the basic clean-up work. Repairs to Engineer Bridge consisted of replacing two spans, and was completed by the end of 1951.²²⁰

Engineer troops sent from Camp Carson and Camp McCoy had done the majority of the work, particularly with the Engineer Bridge and the repair of levees. This included a new \$2-million 3.5-mile dike constructed around three sides of Camp Funston to prevent a reoccurrence of the high water.²²¹

As mentioned in the 1945 Utilization study, Fort Riley needed to upgrade its utilities. Work was accomplished toward this end in the early 1950s, with a new water treatment building at Camp Forsyth and a post-wide improvement of the telephone system. That rehabilitation of the telephone exchange system resulted in a dial system for Camp Forsyth, service to the new Wherry apartments, improved service on the Main Post, and improvements in the connection to Junction City.²²² New equipment was added at the Main Post exchange, and a new building was constructed at Camp Forsyth in 1952 to house the dial exchange in that area (Figure 19).²²³

²¹⁹ Ibid; "What a Difference 8 Months Made," *Guidon*, 12 March 1952, 8.

²²⁰ "Post Flood Rehabilitation Open to Visitors' Inspection," 8.

²²¹ "New Dike May Save Another Extended Bivouac for Division," *Guidon*, 12 March 1952, 8.

²²² "The Fort Telephone System is Presently Undergoing Change," *Guidon*, 8 October 1952, 1.

²²³ Ibid.



Figure 19. Building 2101, new telephone exchange building, Camp Forsyth, 1954 (NARA).

2.18 Fort Riley between Korea and Vietnam

As the Korean War Armistice Agreement was finalized and signed in 1953, Fort Riley still resembled the installation resulting from World War II. Rows of temporary barracks and other buildings covered Camps Forsyth, Funston, and Whitside, the Main Post retained its nineteenth-century limestone sentinels, and Marshall Field supported fixed-wing transport. As a result of the emergent cold war, a standing peacetime Army became reality for the United States. The need to respond quickly to threats to democracy from any part of the globe required new methods of military preparedness. Various approaches for stationing, housing, training, and transporting these troops were created, tried, and usually discarded during the 1950s.

Fort Riley's mission emphasis on training continued throughout the 1950s, but various changes occurred in content, and a nearly wholesale turnover of units in the mid-1950s resulted in new training activities and new infrastructure. By 1960, an entirely new housing and support area would begin to spread over the crown of Custer Hill to support a change in mission that drew a large, new population of soldiers. Also during that time, medical

facilities on post would take a giant stride forward, and a new type of military aircraft would necessitate new construction at the airfield.²²⁴

Just weeks before the Korean War cease-fire, Fort Riley celebrated its centennial with a lavish three-day open house for the public on 26, 27, and 28 June 1953. As a result, local coverage provided a snapshot of the post in June 1953. The 100-year-old installation was home to an estimated 16,000 troops, mostly at Camp Funston; from 1,000 to 1,500 civilian employees, and perhaps 1,600 to 2,000 dependents living on post. Fort Riley covered 51,168 acres, and contained over 3,000 buildings for offices, shops, classrooms, barracks and quarters.²²⁵ The post also had artillery and small arms ranges, and maneuver areas, all “located at convenient distance from the garrison areas, requiring the minimum time loss in moving troops.”²²⁶ The most glaring construction need was for a new hospital. Such a building had been planned for years, and had received approval, but no funds had been appropriated to meet the estimated \$7 million cost.²²⁷ As expressed in a *Junction City Union* article about the centennial, “what the future holds for Fort Riley is basically dependent on a lot of factors, such as national policy, congressional appropriations, world peace and Russia’s behavior, but top military authorities hold Fort Riley and its fine facilities in high regard.”²²⁸ What the future ended up holding was a continued emphasis on combat training, continued development of Army schools, and a massive relocation of troops to Fort Riley.

2.18.1 Combat training and Army schools

2.18.1.1 Basic infantry training

After the 27 July 1953 cease-fire, the mission of troop training continued at Fort Riley. The 10th ID had begun providing combat replacement training at Fort Riley in 1948. The main unit on post, the 10th ID was one of nine such training divisions in the United States Army. The training was for combat infantry replacements, to keep established units up to strength; most replacements went to Europe or the Far East. The trainers and train-

²²⁴ For a history of the installation prior to 1953, see Pamela Andros, et al., *Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports for Fort Riley, Kansas*, (Champaign, IL: Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, 1993).

²²⁵ “One of Nation’s Top Military Posts,” *Junction City Union* Centennial Edition, 24 June 1953, 1.

²²⁶ Ibid.

²²⁷ Ibid.

²²⁸ Ibid.

ees utilized Camp Funston and in 1953, numbered about 10,000. Training for these soldiers consisted of two similar programs developed by Army Field Forces; one focused on light weapons, and the other on heavy weapons. Most of the training was conducted by three training regiments; each assigned certain subjects of study. The 85th Regiment has supervision of tactical and intelligence subjects; the 86th Regiment heavy weapons and some general subjects; and the 87th Regiment light weapons and other general subjects.²²⁹

For the trainee, his bunk at Camp Funston marked the last of a series of rapid location shifts. After being inducted in his local community, he would be sworn in at that area's induction station. Next stop was a reception center where in about five days, basic equipment was issued, tests were taken, classifications made, and a training station assigned. Moving on to his training station, the earlier classification and test results were used to decide if the recruit was assigned either to a sixteen-week combat replacement cycle or to an eight-week branch immaterial cycle²³⁰

For the combat infantry replacement basic training, and indeed for all basic training, the primary lesson was use and care of the M-1 rifle with bayonet, the soldier's personal arm (Figure 20). Instruction was also provided on other weapons such as grenades, bazookas, machine guns, mortars, and recoilless rifles. Other subjects of study included attack and defense tactics, protective measures against chemical, biological, and radiological attack, field sanitation, personal hygiene, and first aid. Instruction was also given in hasty fortifications and camouflage, squad and platoon tactics, and patrolling. The training cycle also included a two-week bivouac in the field, which included testing and further training involving solving combat field problems while under fire, urban and close types of combat, and mastery of the battle indoctrination course.²³¹

Training methods for the soldier's primary arm were altered in 1959–1960 with the introduction Army-wide of TRAINFIRE I as the new Basic Rifle Marksmanship Course. TRAINFIRE consisted of a new method for training designed to more accurately simulate combat shooting. Man-sized

²²⁹ "Training of Combat Infantry Mission of the Tenth Division," *Junction City Union*, 24 June 1953, 1.

²³⁰ "Branch immaterial" refers to subjects of general military nature, without specific application to any branch of the service.

²³¹ "Training of Combat Infantry Mission of the Tenth Division," 1; "Bivouac Training A Realistic Review of Soldier's Lessons," *Junction City Union*, n.p.



Figure 20. Rifle Range Training at Fort Riley, 1953 (NARA).

pop-up targets were utilized instead of the traditional bulls-eyes. The range facilities provided targets at various distances that would appear for limited amounts of time during for the soldier to acquire, aim, and shoot (Figure 21). Fort Riley was allocated \$200,000 for constructing three TRAINFIRE ranges in 1959. In addition to the target emplacement, pre-fabricated buildings were acquired for placement at the ranges and used for support functions such as target storage and latrines (Buildings 7710, 9081, 9165, 9166, 9185, and 9186).²³²

The practical training was supplemented with more academic subjects geared to military life including Army traditions, military customs and courtesy and military justice.²³³ The 10th ID also provided training in leadership for NCOs, specialist training to clerk-typists, unit supply specialists, wheeled vehicle mechanics, field wiremen, radio operators, and

²³² Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, VA, Letter to Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army, Washington, DC, 12 June 1957, Record Group 337, Entry #3 (UD-WW), Box 37, Folder: 600 Binder #3, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD.

²³³ "Training of Combat Infantry Mission of the Tenth Division," *Junction City Union*, 24 June 1953, 1.



Figure 21. Training on the zero distance TRAINFIRE Range at Fort Stewart, Georgia, 1966 (NARA).

vehicle drivers, and branch immaterial training to soldiers who then followed on with specialist training for other branch replacements.²³⁴

2.18.1.2 Military education training

In addition to basic and specialist training, Fort Riley was home to the Army General School. Founded on 1 November 1946 as the Ground General School, it succeeded the famed Cavalry School at Fort Riley, providing the post with an unbroken string of service schools stretching back to the late 19th century. The mission of the Ground General School was to provide training to officers and men as S2 and G2 personnel, up to division level and to train certain types of intelligence specialists.²³⁵ The school also provided facilities for instruction in the branch immaterial studies for officers and enlisted men. Re-designated the Army General School in 1950, these instruction tasks continued as before. Additional missions given the school included development of tactics and techniques for the Aggressor Cadre, and serving as the unit's home. Several distinct educational entities were part of the Army General School: the Department of Resident Instruction,

²³⁴ "One of Nation's Top Military Posts," *Junction City Union*, Centennial Edition, 24 June 1953, 1.

²³⁵ "Army General School Nears Its 64th Year at Fort Riley," *Junction City Union*, 24 February 1955, 4.

The Intelligence Division, and the Department of Non-Resident Instruction.²³⁶

The Department of Resident Instruction supervised all of the Army General School training conducted on post. The Department of Non-Resident Instruction prepared and distributed instructional materials as correspondence courses to over 30,000 Army and civilian personnel every month. More than 130 different courses were offered by mail, with the Department staff grading work and sending out marks. Renamed the Extension Courses Division by 1955, the logistics involved resulted in the Division housing a printing plant, bindery, drafting and art sections, storage areas, and a photo laboratory.²³⁷

The Intelligence Division provided instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers in “general intelligence, aerial photo interpretation, order of battle, interrogation of prisoners of war, technical intelligence coordination, censorship, and strategic intelligence research and analysis.”²³⁸ As the only school of its type, instruction was not limited to Army personnel, but included students from the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

The Army General School was discontinued in July 1955, as the mission of Fort Riley changed with the arrival of the 1st ID. The departments were scattered to other installations, with only the Aggressor Cadre remaining at Fort Riley as a separate organization. The Non-Commissioned Officer's Academy at Fort Riley replaced the General School.²³⁹

By March 1951, a Chemical Biological Radiological Warfare course was running at Fort Riley. The nineteen hours of training included information on the types of chemicals used by the Army, their capabilities, how to detect them, and how to protect one self from them. By March 1953, the 5th Army Chemical Biological and Radiological Warfare School had moved from Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, to Fort Riley. The three-week course included lectures, laboratory work, and field exercises. The exercises included “sounding out” sources of radioactivity with Geiger counters and a

²³⁶ “Army General School Is The Successor to Cavalry School,” *Junction City Union*, 24 June 1953, 1.

²³⁷ Ibid.

²³⁸ Ibid.

²³⁹ “‘Last Salute’ Review Will Mark Close of Army School,” *Junction City Union*, 28 April 1955, 1.

gas confidence course.²⁴⁰ To support this new school, a new ordnance component was created, the 5th Army Chemical Field Maintenance Repair Shop. The new shop opened in February 1953 and was charged with “de-contamination and impregnation of equipment used for training.”²⁴¹ The entire school operated in the Camp Forsyth area. On 25 June 1954, the school ceased operation on order of Lieutenant General William Kean, Commanding General of the 5th Army.

New construction at Fort Riley during the years 1953 and 1954 was virtually non-existent, and public works efforts concentrated on keeping the older facilities up and running. By the summer of 1954, changes were underway that would shift the mission at Fort Riley and result in a large number of new, permanent buildings. For the time period under study, the historically significant themes and patterns for Fort Riley occurred between 1955 and 1960. These themes involved a new method of troop stationing and rotation, a leap ahead in providing medical services, and an expanded role for Army Aviation.

2.18.2 Operation Gyroscope

Personnel changes at Fort Riley began in February 1954, with the announcement that the 37th ID would relocate from Fort Polk, Louisiana, to Fort Riley. This move was part of an Army-wide redeployment plan to adjust to a 300,000 troop reduction in strength brought on by the end of the Korean War and large numbers of troops returning to the United States.²⁴² By May, plans were for the 37th to be reorganized as the 10th ID, which itself would be reorganized from a training division to a Regular Army combat division on 15 June 1954. The troops began arriving 3 May by plane, train, and motor convoy.²⁴³

2.18.2.1 The Gyroscope concept

As a combat division, the 10th ID was eligible for overseas duty, and just at that time, plans were being drawn up at a very senior Army level for a new

²⁴⁰ “Students at Post Taking Course in Chemical Warfare,” *Junction City Union*, 26 March 1951, 7; “New Army School to Open Monday,” *Junction City Union*, 5 March 1953, 1; “Fifth Army School At Fort Riley Is Two Years Old,” *Junction City Union*, 30 July 1953, 1.

²⁴¹ “New Shop At Fort Riley,” *Junction City Union*, 4 February 1953, 1.

²⁴² “37th Infantry Division Likely to Get New Name,” *Junction City Union*, 16 February 1954, n.p.

²⁴³ “Members of 37th Due to Arrive Tonight,” *Junction City Union*, 4 March 1954, 1; “Expect 1,800 From the 37th,” *Junction City Union*, 1; “37th Division To Be The 10th,” *Junction City Union*, 8 May 1954, 1.

and revolutionary method of troop rotation and replacement. As an alternative to the individual soldier replacement that was customary, the new plan went as far the other direction as possible, instituting simultaneous movement of entire battalions, regiments, or even divisions. Christened *Operation Gyroscope*, the plan was strongly supported by Army headquarters for several reasons, most importantly increased stability and combat effectiveness, higher morale, and reduced costs.

Stability and combat effectiveness were expected to increase due to the gyroscope units having a permanent home base in the United States, which they would return to after each three-year rotation overseas. This would provide better planning for installation facility needs, and training could be directly tailored to the unit's needs. Additionally, Operation Gyroscope also represented an attempt to place a new soldier in a unit that would remain "home" for most of their military career. Combat effectiveness would be increased through increased retention of trained personnel, more integrated teamwork, and experience in moving large groups of personnel.²⁴⁴

Several aspects of the new system hoped to raise morale for the soldiers. Most importantly, family life was expected to be more stable, as a permanent home base would allow more continuity for raising children and purchasing a home. Key to the system was allowing dependents to travel to the new station at the same time as the soldier, eliminating long periods of separation. By rotating location, not personnel, it was anticipated that esprit de corps and a more predictable work environment would translate to better morale and higher retention levels of trained personnel.²⁴⁵

Cost savings were to be achieved by volume shipment and processing of troops. Since the movements were bi-directional, the trains, motor vehicles, and vessels utilized to move one unit were immediately available to return full with the other troop unit. Shipping costs were also reduced as the troops left their organizational equipment behind for use by the arriving unit. Increased reenlistment levels would also produce cost savings through lower training costs.²⁴⁶

²⁴⁴ David A. Lane, Robert Gumerove, and Elizabeth W. Hotlworth, *Operation Gyroscope in the United States Army, Europe*, (Headquarters, United States Army, Europe, Historical Division, 1957), 1:2-3.

²⁴⁵ Ibid, 1:1-2.

²⁴⁶ Ibid, 1:3-4.

In reality, complete simultaneous movements of divisions was not practical, primarily as combat readiness overseas could not be threatened by the rotation process with an entirely new unit taking up stations. This difficulty was solved by moving divisions in increments with each regimental combat team moving separately at two-month intervals and division headquarters moving with the middle increment. Each group would have been training for their new mission for six months before arrival, so operational effectiveness would not be affected. While in the United States, the Gyroscope unit would have a mission related to maintaining combat readiness, usually including the training of selectees beginning six months prior to the next overseas rotation.²⁴⁷

The Gyroscope concept was debated in the summer of 1954, and a formal announcement of the program came in a press release that September, with formal approval the next month. Operation Gyroscope, the largest peacetime movement of troops in U.S. history, was scheduled to begin 1 July 1955. Although the initial participants had been selected by October 1954, they weren't announced publicly until March 1955. Seven installations were involved in the new system: Fort Riley, Fort Lewis, Fort Ord, Fort Hood, Fort Campbell, Fort Benning, and Fort Bragg. The first rotation involved four units – two Infantry Divisions and two Armored Cavalry Regiments.²⁴⁸ Fort Riley played an important role right from the start, as the 10th ID was selected to rotate to Germany replacing the 1st ID, which would take up permanent station at the fort. This would mark the first time that Fort Riley would be a full division post during peacetime.

2.18.2.2 Implementation at Fort Riley

The 10th ID had been preparing for the July move since at least the first of the year. Extensive lists of people and property had been developed by mid-March. In addition to dependents and personal property, the Division needed to move “315 dogs, nine cats, and two monkeys as pets.”²⁴⁹ To accomplish the move, an estimated 15,420 packing crates would be required. As the units were not transporting organizational equipment, this number represented a steep reduction from previous requirements. For the 1st ID, a unit that had been stationed in Germany since the end of WWII, an esti-

²⁴⁷ Ibid, 1:4-5.

²⁴⁸ Ibid, 2:2.

²⁴⁹ “Operation Gyroscope Gains Momentum As First Division Prepares for Shift,” *Junction City Union*, 21 March 1955, 1.

mated 7,700 tons of baggage would need to be delivered to Fort Riley.²⁵⁰ In essence, the operation was equivalent to moving two communities of 22,000 people. At the end of the journey, the arriving families would walk into the quarters and find everything ready for use, including a fully stocked kitchen and pantry.²⁵¹

After months of training and planning, the first increment of 10th ID troops left Fort Riley on 29 June 1955. The first 500 of a group numbering 6,000 boarded trains bound for the port of embarkation at New York City. From there, four ships would carry them and their families to Bremerhaven, Germany in less than two weeks. By 17 July, the first full increment had moved. The second and third increments followed in September and November.²⁵²

On the other side of the Atlantic, plans also proceeded apace for the 1st ID's return to the United States after thirteen years overseas. The same pattern of three increments two months apart produced a schedule that allowed the 1st ID to utilize ships just vacated by 10th ID troops. Due to the fame of the 1st ID, and their long absence from American shores, they received a rapturous reception in New York. The first troop ship bearing troops of the first increment arrived on 23 July 1955. They were met by fire boats, police craft, Coast Guard helicopters, and a Navy blimp. A two-hour ceremony included the 328th Army Band, a color guard review, and speeches from high-ranking military personnel and the New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Jr.²⁵³ Their welcome to Fort Riley was a bit smaller in scale, but just as enthusiastic when the first trainload arrived two days later. The high point of the day for many was likely the fact that the normal prescribed meal order for the day, C-rations, was cancelled in favor of a steak dinner for all 1st ID personnel.²⁵⁴ As the 1st ID troops continued to arrive over the next five months, they were quartered in temporary World War II construction at Camp Funston.

²⁵⁰ "Division Needs 15,420 Crates for Overseas Move," *Junction City Union*, 9 April 1955; "Army Preparation for First Division's Shift to Fort Riley Are Well Underway," *Junction City Union*, 25 April 1955, 1.

²⁵¹ "Army Preparation for First Division's Shift to Fort Riley Are Well Underway," *Junction City Union*, 25 April 1955, 1, 7.

²⁵² "10th Division Troops Start On Gyro Trip," *Junction City Union*, 29 June 1955, 1.

²⁵³ "1st Division Welcome Set At New York," *Junction City Union*, 19 July 1955, 1.

²⁵⁴ "First Division Group Due at Post Monday," *Junction City Union*, 21 July 1955, 1.

The initial rotation of Operation Gyroscope troops was judged a great success, and several more rotations occurred over the next few years. Problems with the system did, however, become apparent over time. Retention of experienced personnel varied with the availability of family quarters overseas. Combat readiness suffered upon arrival overseas due to lack of sufficient training time before rotation and again before departure back to the United States due to early departure of key personnel to the home station. These difficulties were lessened when battalion or regimental size units were rotated.²⁵⁵ A scaled-down program was implemented to move only some division units, but the personnel issues and their effect on readiness continued, and resulted in a decision to end the program on 1 September 1959. Fort Riley remained the home station of the 1st ID.

While at Fort Riley, the 1st ID began its home mission of providing basic training for new recruits, fresh from reception centers. Summer training of U.S. Army Reserve and National Guard units was added to the mission, with trainees stationed at Fort Riley, and some 1st ID troops supporting training at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

The 1st ID had another “first” when, in February 1957, it became the first conventional U.S. Infantry Division to be completely reorganized into a “Pentomic” unit. The Pentomic organizational concept was created to produce an Army that was capable of fighting both a conventional and a nuclear war. For the Infantry, units were reduced in size to make them more maneuverable, and new transportation support elements were added to increase speed of movement. Heavier firepower was provided by adding Honest John rocket launchers and the eight-inch howitzer, both capable of firing atomic artillery shells. Aviation support was also given an increased role as part of the effort to increase mobility, particularly by greater utilization of helicopters and low-speed fixed-wing aircraft. Fully implemented in the Regular Army by 1958, the Pentomic Division concept began to lose luster by 1960 due to difficulties in controlling diverse units mashed together, loss of maneuver training time for officers, and loss of unit cohesion with the departure from traditional infantry regiments.²⁵⁶

²⁵⁵ Lane, Gumerove and Hotlworth, *Operation Gyroscope in the United States Army, Europe*, 5:2-5.

²⁵⁶ Office of the Chief of Military History, *American Military History, Chapter 26: The Army and the New Look*, rev. ed., (Washington, D.C.: United States Army, 1988), 13-14; 1st Infantry Division and Fort Riley Information Office, *First Infantry Division Yearbook: 41st Anniversary, 1917-1958*, (Fort Riley, Kansas: U.S. Army, 1958), 67, 76.

2.18.2.3 Construction for Operation Gyroscope

The stationing of such a large number of soldiers and their dependents at Fort Riley necessitated a construction program that involved a large number of new troop housing facilities. Over time, the site grew to include recreational, retail, administrative, training, religious, fitness facilities, and other support facilities. The area known as Custer Hill was selected for this expansion due to the large amount of land on which to build, and the fact that it provided higher ground. This was surely on the planners' minds after the recent 1951 flood, which highlighted the need to remove troops from Camp Funston and Camp Forsyth. Construction began in 1955 on the first new barracks. Although the post had originally requested twelve barracks, only six were funded. This was part of a 50percent Senate reduction in military public works construction for housing at all military posts requesting more than one barracks passed in July 1954.²⁵⁷ The funding amount included roads and utilities for the new barracks, and site surveys were already under way before the funding was assured. By the time the funds were appropriated, a construction site had been selected in the Custer Hill area.

Bids for the six barracks were received on 25 October 1954. The estimated cost of \$3 million was just a beginning to developing the Custer Hill area as part of an effort to provide permanent buildings for troop housing at Fort Riley.²⁵⁸ The three-story barracks were of a standard Army design known as Hammerheads, with the wider, one-story "head" being the mess hall. Hammerhead barracks were built on Army installations across the country during the early and mid-1950s. Designed to house a company of soldiers in a self-contained manner, the barracks plans included sleeping, eating, administrative, storage, and recreational spaces for 235 men within one building. Constructed of reinforced concrete with concrete block walls, the barracks buildings had built-up roofing and individual heating plants (Figure 22).²⁵⁹

²⁵⁷ "Ask \$7,413,000 for Fort Riley Housing," *Junction City Union*, 7 April 1954, 1; "Building Funds For Fort Riley Reduced in Senate," *Junction City Union*, 7 July 1954, 1.

²⁵⁸ "Bid on New Fort Housing October 25," *Junction City Union*, 4 October 1954, 1; These Hammerhead barracks were demolished in 2000 for new development at Custer Hill.

²⁵⁹ Ibid.

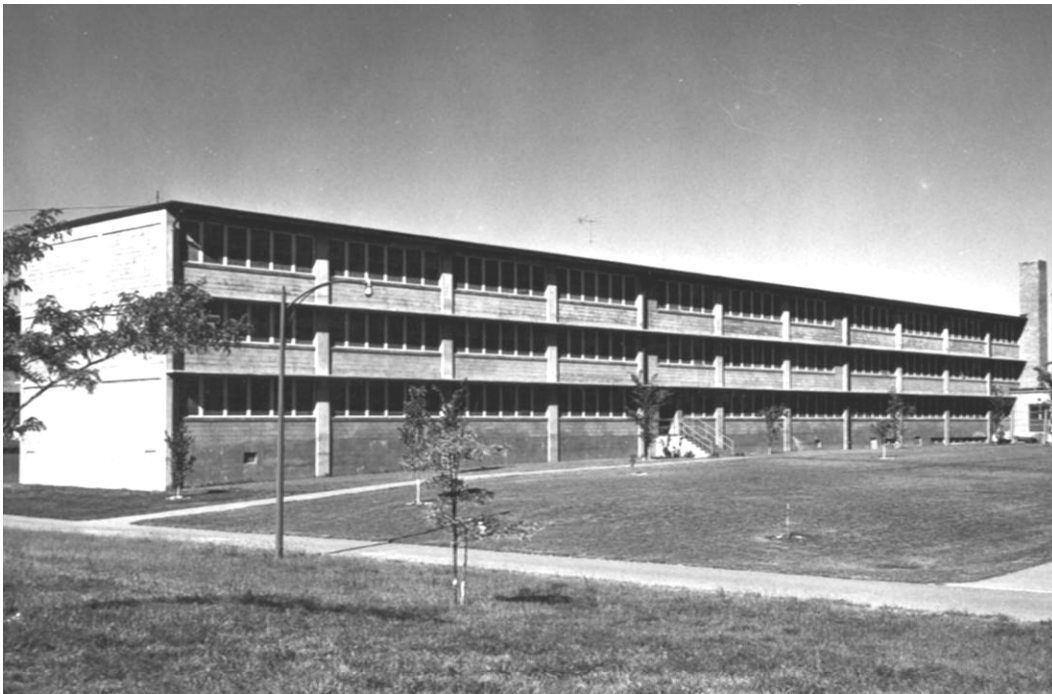


Figure 22. Completed Hammerhead barracks, mid-1950s (Museum Division, Fort Riley).

With the bids coming in at 3.5 million dollars, contractors soon got to work, led by the main project contractor, Dodlinger Construction Company (Figure 23). The contracts called for completion of the Custer Hill Troop Housing Project, as it was called, by spring 1956. The barracks were constructed in a production line method, so when one step was completed on the first building, it was repeated on the next and so on, while on the original building work proceeded to the next task. Utilities were installed at the same time, with electrical wires being strung and water, sewer, and gas pipes placed underground.²⁶⁰

During the spring of 1955, two additional Custer Hill projects were underway and also were expected to be completed by the following spring. Bids for the construction of a sewage treatment plant were accepted on 12 April. A Bachelor Officer's Quarters (BOQ) construction project had bids received on 25 April. The low bid of \$297,094 for the BOQ was submitted by the Green Construction Company of Manhattan, Kansas. The three-story building had a concrete frame and concrete block walls, similar to the six

²⁶⁰ "Work Progressing Rapidly on Custer Hill Housing Project for Troops at Ft. Riley," *Junction City Union*, 2 April 1955, 6; "Bids Opened On Housing Job at Post," *Junction City Union*, 26 April 1955, 1.

new barracks. Construction was expected to take 280 days. Both facilities were to provide support for the new barracks.²⁶¹

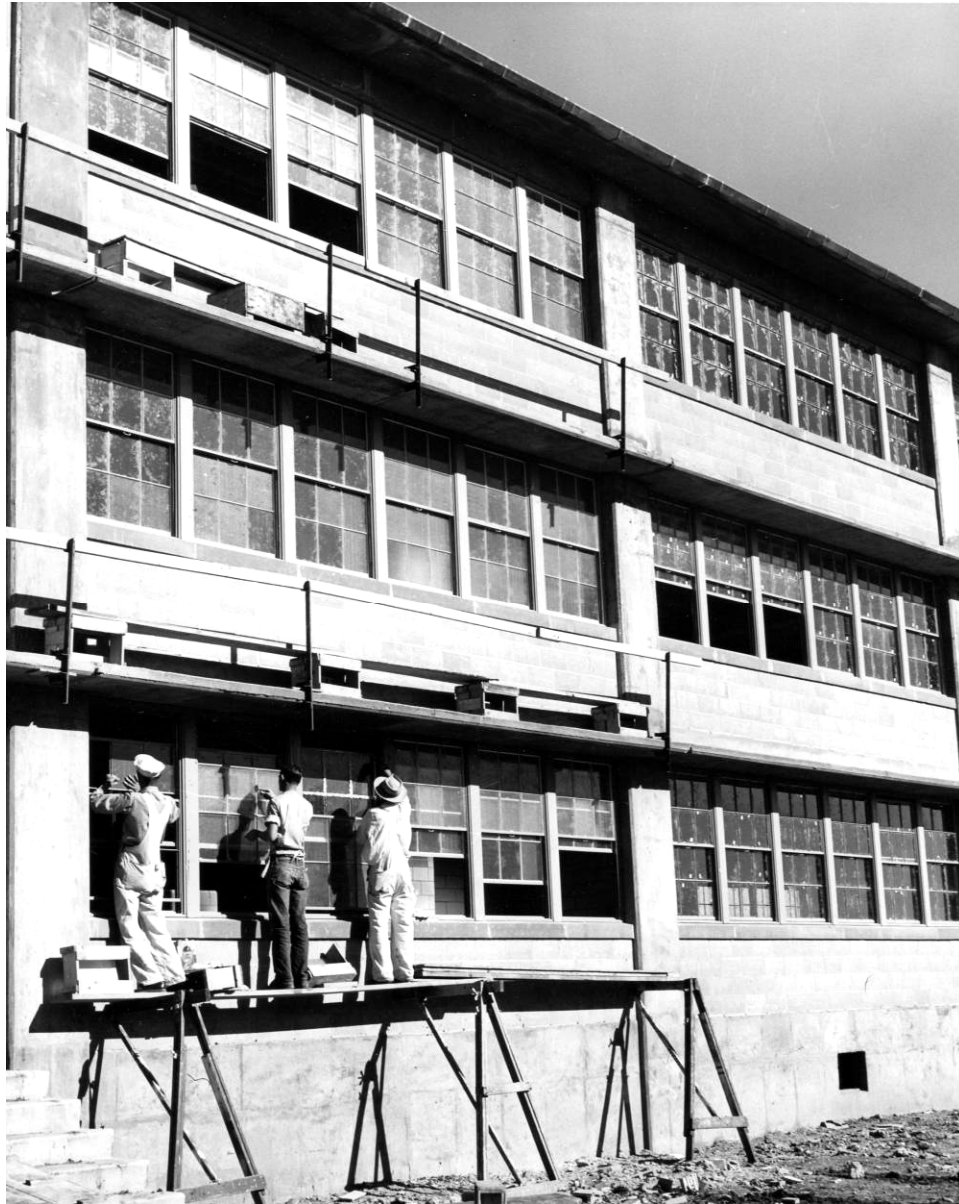


Figure 23. Barracks construction at Custer Hill, 1955 (Museum Division, Fort Riley).

By mid-1955, Fort Riley was well into the beginning phase of a huge construction project at Custer Hill that would eventually provide housing and other facilities for a full division. At that time, an estimated cost of \$70

²⁶¹ Ibid.

million was given for construction of the entire development.²⁶² At the beginning of FY 1956, Fort Riley was poised to receive another \$8,657,000 for military construction.²⁶³

The FY 1956 building program request for Fort Riley was both broader and larger than the previous year, as the Custer Hill development efforts picked up steam with the arrival at the fort of the 1st ID. The lion's share of the \$8,657,000 request included a variety of facilities for Custer Hill:²⁶⁴

- Family quarters for dependents of military personnel – \$2,250,000
- Four battalion headquarters buildings – \$168,000
- Four classroom buildings – \$211,000
- Four motor repair shops – \$286,000
- Hardstand for motor pool – \$155,000
- Motor park facilities – \$75,000
- Regimental dispensary – \$119,000
- Branch PX – \$72,000
- Enlisted men's service club – \$462,000
- Theater – \$331,000

Two years into the construction, the first group of six barracks with mess, roads, and utilities were almost finished.²⁶⁵ Except for the theater, work had begun on the buildings listed above (Figure 24 and Figure 25). The Post Exchange opened in 1958 and provided a cafeteria, watch repair and photo studio, laundry and dry cleaners, with a record department added shortly afterwards.²⁶⁶ The Custer Hill area continued to expand the following year, with the FY 1957 construction program request including a regimental headquarters, a regimental gymnasium, a regimental chapel, and the already approved theater.²⁶⁷ It took several years for these requests to

²⁶² "Fort Riley Entering Era Of Greatest Growth," *Junction City Union*, 29 April 1955, 1; by 1959, that figure had risen to \$100,000,000 ("1958 Proves Successful Year at Fort Riley," *The American Traveler*, 5 January 1959, 8).

²⁶³ "Panel Okays Fort Riley Construction," *Junction City Union*, 30 June 1955, 1.

²⁶⁴ "Defense Department Asks 11 Millions for Projects at Riley," *Junction City Union*, 20 April 1955, 1; "Riley Funds Are Mostly For Housing," *Junction City Union*, 21 April 1955, 1.

²⁶⁵ Also during the period under study, minor construction occurred at other places on the installation, including upgrades to the water supply (new wells, lines, and treatment facilities), two storage igloos, three BOQs, and range storage buildings. There was also a large family housing program (Capehart), and several elementary schools were constructed.

²⁶⁶ "New Post Exchange Adds To Custer Hill Expansion Program," *Fort Riley Post*, 12 August 1960, 4.

²⁶⁷ "History of Fort Riley, Kansas," Record Group 77, Entry 242, Box 8, Folder: Armies & MDW Comments, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD.

become reality. In 1959, the Custer Hill Chapel was completed; it was re-named Kapaun Chapel in 2001 in honor of Chaplain (Capt.) Emil J. Kapaun, who ministered to soldiers in WWII and the Korean War, where he became a POW.²⁶⁸



Figure 24. Enlisted Service Club at Custer Hill, 1965 (NARA).



Figure 25. Custer Hill Chapel, 1968 (NARA).

The gymnasium opened in September 1960 and was named Craig Gymnasium in 1967 after General Malin Craig, a former Commandant of the Cavalry School who went on to become Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army.²⁶⁹ The

²⁶⁸ "Chapel Renamed for Hero," *Fort Riley Post*, 8 November 2001, 1.

²⁶⁹ Headquarters, Fort Riley, Kansas, General Orders Number 112, "Memorialization," 5 May 1967, Vertical File, "Building 7024," Department of Public Works, Fort Riley, Kansas.

facility contained a regulation basketball court with rollaway bleachers, two handball courts, and an exercise room.²⁷⁰ In lieu of a proper theater, the ballroom in the new service club fulfilled this function. The requested regimental headquarters, gymnasium, and theater received appropriations for their construction in July 1959, and were completed before the end of the 1960 calendar year (Figure 26, Figure 27, and Figure 28).²⁷¹ In addition to new buildings, a nine-hole golf course was constructed at Custer Hill and dedicated in 1958.²⁷²



Figure 26. Craig Field House, Custer Hill, 1968 (Museum Division, Fort Riley).

²⁷⁰ "Col. Balliett Officially Opens Custer Hill Gym," *Fort Riley Post*, 16 September 1960, 9.

²⁷¹ "1958 Proves Successful Year at Fort Riley," 8.

²⁷² *Ibid.*



Figure 27. Theater #5, Custer Hill, 1965 (NARA).



Figure 28. Administration/supply Building 7243, Custer Hill, 1965 (NARA).

By 1958, six more barracks had been completed in the Custer Hill area, with the now twelve total barracks providing housing for 3,366 men.²⁷³ The main inhabitants were the 16th Infantry, the 18th Infantry, and the 1st Reconnaissance Squadron of the 4th Cavalry.²⁷⁴ Designated “H-style,”

²⁷³ Department of the Army, “Construction Item Justification Data,” (n.p., 25 April 1960), Record Group 77, Entry 203, MC Army PROG FLS BX 37-40, 54-62, Box 39, Folder: Medical, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD; For more information on Army UPH designs and history (1950s – 1970s), see Kuranda, *Unaccompanied Personnel Housing*.

²⁷⁴ “1958 Proves Successful Year at Fort Riley,” 8.

these two-company barracks were also built to a standard plan, with living areas on the vertical lines of the “H” and the horizontal connector holding the officer’s quarters, laundry room, lavatories, dayrooms, lounges, mess halls and kitchens.²⁷⁵ 1960 saw the completion of two additional barracks in a new style called “Rolling Pins” from the design with wider central block and narrower NCO quarters on the ends. The three-story barracks were built of brick and no longer contained company headquarters or mess halls; these were built as separate support buildings. Rolling Pin barracks were usually built in groups of five; each group had two mess halls, two administration buildings, and two supply buildings. Two groups could house a regiment.²⁷⁶ The progress of construction across the site can be seen in Figure 29, with the Hammerhead barracks at the top, the H-style in the center, and the Rolling Pin barracks on the lower center. Also visible are the motor pools (Buildings 7165, 7168, 7173-7176), and support buildings including the theater (7285), the service club (7264), the gymnasium (7024), the administration/supply (7243) and the chapel (7086).



Figure 29. Custer Hill Troop Area, 1967 (Museum Division, Fort Riley).

²⁷⁵ R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., *National Register Assessment of Buildings 7033, 7034, 7036, and 7215, Custer Hill Troop Area, Fort Riley, Kansas*, (Frederick, MD: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., 2007), 7; Kuranda, *Unaccompanied Personnel Housing*, 4-39 – 4-40.

²⁷⁶ Kuranda, *Unaccompanied Personnel Housing*, 4-59.

2.18.3 Army medicine

Fort Riley has always played an important role in the development of Army medicine. Five Army Surgeon Generals served as medical officers at Fort Riley earlier in their careers. Additionally, the design and construction of Army medical facilities at Fort Riley covers practically all types of Army hospitals/clinics developed during the period 1850–1970.

2.18.3.1 Early medical services and facilities

Over the years, a series of medical firsts were established at Fort Riley. In the late 1880s, Post Surgeon John Van Rennselaer Hoff organized the first company of instruction for the hospital corps. By 1896, the school was graduating two classes of enlisted men each year. The course later served as an example for Army medical schools.²⁷⁷ In 1902, the first large-scale Army maneuvers held in the United States occurred at Fort Riley, with the troops set up at what would later be Camp Whitside. During the maneuvers, the equipment for a field hospital and ambulance corps were tested, resulting in the third field hospital and ambulance company No. 3 being the first modern units of these types organized.²⁷⁸

The first hospital constructed at Fort Riley in 1853 was temporary in nature, as was the entire post. The wooden, one-story building with front veranda remained in use only until 1855, when permanent construction began at the post. Like the other buildings, the new hospital was constructed of limestone. The main section was two-stories high, with a one-story wing, and a wooden veranda on two sides of the structure. Shortly after a decision to expand the role of Fort Riley into a cavalry and light artillery school, plans were drawn up for a new, larger hospital. The second permanent Fort Riley hospital was constructed in 1888. Located north of the main post, the \$300,000 building had a two-story core and one-story wing. A mortuary, laundry, and steward's quarters were added to the complex by 1891. The old hospital was modified, a clock tower was added, and it became the cavalry administration building and post headquarters.²⁷⁹

²⁷⁷ George E. Omer, Jr., "An Army Hospital: From Dragoons to Rough Riders – Fort Riley, 1953-1903," *Kansas Historical Quarterly* 23:4, Winter 1957, 21-22.

²⁷⁸ *Ibid*, 24.

²⁷⁹ *Ibid*, 3, 8, 18-20; the 1855 hospital is now the Post/Cavalry Museum.

2.18.3.2 Medical services and facilities for the World Wars

Fort Riley hosted one of four Army medical officers' training camps from 1 June 1917 until 4 February 1919. An academic staff of twelve provided instruction in both field classes, such as map reading, and classroom subjects including orthopedics, roentgenology (i.e., radiology employing x-rays), and field sanitation. As part of this training camp, the first evacuation hospital in the United States was organized in 1917. Overall, the camp trained over 4,500 officers and 25,000 enlisted men.²⁸⁰

The establishment of a base hospital at Fort Riley during 1917–1919 resulted in the utilization of more than 50 buildings for medical purposes, providing 3,000 beds.²⁸¹ The peak usage of these facilities occurred in October 1918, with 11,645 patients. In addition to war casualties, the patient volume was swelled with victims of the worst influenza pandemic that the world had seen (commonly known as the Spanish Flu). Fort Riley appears to have been the initial outbreak site in March 1918. Deploying soldiers then spread the illness to Europe, and it moved on across the globe. Returning soldiers in August and September 1918 ignited another wave in the United States. Fort Riley was hit hard, with 14,000 cases and 861 deaths the first three weeks of October. Overall, one-fifth of the world's population was infected and estimates range from 40-50 million dead.²⁸²

After the war, the base hospital services returned to their pre-war configuration, and the medical staff was drastically reduced to four medical officers. Facilities and staff grew again in 1940-41 with the Army-wide expansion program gearing up for WWII. A new station hospital was begun in 1940, and opened in March 1941 at Camp Whitside. Final construction was completed in 1942. Built in the cantonment style with multiple ward and other specialized use buildings connected by covered walkways, the temporary facility was built to handle a 500-bed patient load. The total of eighty-four buildings covered eighty acres, including thirty-eight wards and eight barracks. The 1888 hospital became a surgical annex facility to the station hospital. In 1947, the annex was converted to Post Headquar-

²⁸⁰ George E. Omer, Jr., "An Army Hospital: From Horses to Helicopters – Fort Riley, 1904-1957," *Kansas Historical Quarterly* 24:1, Spring 1958, 3-4.

²⁸¹ *Ibid.*, 5.

²⁸² "Pandemic," *The Manhattan Mercury*, 1 March 1998, n.p.

ters for Fort Riley, and the station hospital became the main medical facility for the installation.²⁸³

By 1953, Fort Riley was providing medical services on a regional approach, with military patients from Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. The temporary facilities of the station hospital were wearing out. At the same time, medical care began to rapidly increase in technological sophistication, bringing a need for more integrated physical facilities to incorporate these advances. Concurrently, a longstanding lack of funds for the Army Medical Department had resulted in a nationwide need for new hospitals. These two trends collided in the late 1950s, as evidenced by a call by Surgeon General Leonard D. Heaton for funding to speed up the hospital construction program, stating that “Modern medicine...can be practiced adequately only in modern facilities.”²⁸⁴ By 1959, the ambitious program to replace fifty-two Army hospitals in the United States had borne little fruit, with only ten hospitals completed and four under construction.²⁸⁵

2.18.3.3 Irwin Army Hospital

Fortunately for the inhabitants of Fort Riley, one of the ten was their new medical facility. Replacement of the station hospital was considered crucial for the expanding installation. A 250-bed hospital at Fort Riley was first announced by the Army Corps of Engineers in February 1953 with plans for the building to start during the summer of that same year after “...sampling soils, core drilling, and securing other data necessary...”²⁸⁶ The site selected continued the trend of medical facilities in the Pawnee Flats area of the post, as the new hospital was placed on the western edge of the existing camp.²⁸⁷

Funding took longer to obtain, but work finally began two and a half years later as part of a larger building initiative on Fort Riley totaling \$10 million.²⁸⁸ Architectural plans for local siting were finalized in March 1955 by

²⁸³ Omer, “An Army Hospital: From Horses to Helicopters,” 9, 13-14.

²⁸⁴ Rose C. Engleman, ed., *A Decade of Progress: The United States Army Medical Department, 1959-1969*, Chapter 3: “Modernization of Facilities and Equipment,” (Washington, D.C.: Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, 1971), 1.

²⁸⁵ Ibid.

²⁸⁶ “Plans To Build Hospital at Fort Riley Are on Schedule,” *Junction City Union*, 25 February 1953, 1.

²⁸⁷ Omer, “An Army Hospital: From Horses to Helicopters,” 10.

²⁸⁸ “Carlson Backs Military Building,” *Junction City Union*, 12 July 1954, 1; “Fort Riley Entering Era Of Greatest Growth,” *Junction City Union* 29 April 1955, 1.

Associated Architects and Engineers of Wichita, Kansas with an estimated cost of \$7 million for the building.²⁸⁹ The Missouri River Division of the Corps of Engineers in Omaha was responsible for the bidding process and overseeing the construction of the hospital. Bids for the construction were accepted beginning on 10 May 1955, and were opened 21 June 1955 at 14:00 (2 p.m.) in the Geary County Courthouse in Junction City. Presiding was District Engineer Col. E.C. Adams of the Kansas City Corps of Engineer's office.²⁹⁰ Three bids were submitted by general contractors. Martin K. Eby Construction Company of Wichita, Kansas won the contract with a bid of \$5,488,116.30, coming in under the \$5.9 million authorized for the project by the Corps of Engineers.²⁹¹ The bid was approved and the contract was awarded on 29 June 1955 with the work to be completed in 900 calendar days or 30 months.²⁹²

On 19 July 1955 at 9:30 a.m., the groundbreaking ceremony marked the official start of construction. The first shovel of dirt was turned by Lieut. Col. Eleanor R. Asleson, chief nurse of the station hospital, with a silver-plated spade that was also used for the groundbreaking of the Custer Hill housing project begun the same year.²⁹³ Presiding were Col. E.C. Adams, Martin K. Eby, Lt. Col. Clewis C. Moffett, Fort Riley post engineer, and other dignitaries including local leading citizens and military personnel.²⁹⁴

The permanent hospital was planned as an L-shaped five-story reinforced concrete structure with brick facing and thermo pane windows with 250 beds, and based on a standard Army hospital design by York & Sawyer of New York, New York (Figure 30).²⁹⁵ The building plan was for approximately 190,000 square feet containing all hospital medical services and the necessary administrative offices.²⁹⁶ The plan was designed for expansion from the 250-bed structure to a 500-bed hospital if needed. For this reason, six elevator shafts were built into the building, but only three elevators were installed.²⁹⁷ Approximately half of the bed area and the entire

²⁸⁹ "Plans To Build Hospital at Fort Riley Are on Schedule," *Junction City Union*, 25 February 1953, 1.

²⁹⁰ "Wichita Firm Bids \$5,488,116 on Fort Riley Hospital," *Junction City Union*, 21 June 1955, 1.

²⁹¹ "Fund of \$5,900,000 Assured for New Fort Riley Hospital," *Junction City Union*, 9 June 1955, 1;
"Wichita Firm Bids \$5,488,116 on Fort Riley Hospital," *Junction City Union*, 21 June 1955, 1.

²⁹² "Wichita Firm Gets Contract For Hospital," *Junction City Union*, 29 June 1955, 1.

²⁹³ "Work Started on \$5,488,116 Fort Riley Station Hospital," *Junction City Union*, 19 July 1955, 1.

²⁹⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁹⁵ "Wichita Firm Gets Contract For Hospital," 1.

²⁹⁶ "Work Started On \$5,488,116 Fort Riley Station Hospital," *Junction City Union*, 19 July 1955, 1.

²⁹⁷ "Date Set for Hospital Bids," *Junction City Union*, 16 March 1955, 1.

surgical wing were air conditioned, and heat was provided by gas with an oil standby in case of emergency.²⁹⁸ A dedicated boiler plant (Building 615) adjacent to the hospital was built concurrently. This reinforced concrete building cost \$656,115.²⁹⁹



Figure 30. Irwin Army Hospital, Fort Riley, 1960 (NARA).

Construction of the state-of-the-art medical facility required over 43 million pounds of concrete for the 111'-tall building. The hospital boasted a pneumatic tube distribution-communication system with forty-two stations and an "audio-visual" call system enabling two-way conversation between patients and ward nurses (Figure 31). Bulk oxygen was piped into all critical medical treatment areas. To provide medical quality assurance, Maj. William J. Deragisch, medical service corps, served as project officer during the construction.³⁰⁰

²⁹⁸ "Work Started on \$5,488,116 Fort Riley Station Hospital," *Junction City Union*, 19 July 1955, 1.

²⁹⁹ Fort Riley Department of Public Works, *DA Form 2877, Real Property Record, Building 615*, (Fort Riley, Kansas: Department of Public Works, n.d.).

³⁰⁰ Omer, "An Army Hospital: From Horses to Helicopters," 17.



Figure 31. Pneumatic tube distribution/communication system, Irwin Army Hospital, Fort Riley, 1957 (NARA).

The hospital was dedicated on 7 February 1958 and named the Irwin Army Hospital after Brigadier General Bernard J.D. Irwin (Figure 32).³⁰¹ Gen. Irwin had twice served as an Army surgeon at Fort Riley during the frontier days, when he accompanied, and sometimes led, mounted troops into battles with Indian tribes. In 1861, he led a mission to rescue an Army detachment trapped by Chiricahua Indians in Arizona. This act of bravery was the earliest occasion honored by bestowing the Congressional Medal of Honor, which Gen. Irwin received in 1894.³⁰² Irwin had served as Post Surgeon in April 1866 until August 1867, and again from August 1871 until October 1873. After the Fort Riley assignment, he went on to become chief medical officer of the U.S. Military Academy, and medical director of the department of Arizona.³⁰³

³⁰¹ Under a recent policy (1957), all new Army hospitals were to be named after noteworthy Army Medical Department personnel (Engleman, *Decade of Progress*, Ch. 3, 4).

³⁰² "1958 Proves Successful Year at Fort Riley," *The American Traveler*, 5 January 1959, 8.

³⁰³ Omer, Jr., "An Army Hospital: From Dragoons to Rough Riders," 11, 13, 17.



Figure 32. Mrs. Clara Irwin, granddaughter-in-law of Brigadier General Irwin, at dedication of Irwin Army Hospital, 7 February 1958 (NARA).

The FY 1957 construction program included a nurses' BOQ and enlisted men's barracks at the new hospital, completing the complex. Irwin Army Hospital celebrated its second birthday in February 1960 with an open house and guided tours. Visitors saw the occupational therapy, physical therapy, kitchen, and dining areas. In its first two years of operation, there were over 15,000 patient admissions, 247,000 outpatient treatments, and 1,891 baby deliveries.³⁰⁴

2.18.4 Army aviation

2.18.4.1 Expansion of Army aviation

Once up and running, the Army aviation program grew rapidly during the mid- and late-1950s. Due to the gradual withdrawal of the Air Force from primary flight training for the Army, the facilities at Fort Sill rapidly grew overcrowded and the School was moved to Fort Rucker, Alabama in 1954.

³⁰⁴ "Irwin USAH To Celebrate 2nd Birthday," *Fort Riley Post*, 12 February 1960, 1.

In July of that year, the Transportation School began training mechanics for field maintenance duties.³⁰⁵ Weapons development resulted in armed helicopters by the end of the decade, initiating a series of changes to Army organization and doctrine with the creation of an air cavalry. No longer consigned to support roles, the air units would be utilized as a combat resource, providing “dedicated airmobile transport, supply, and fire-support assets.”³⁰⁶ A construction program was begun to provide facilities for the air cavalry units; it focused on two standard Army aviation hangars (OCE 39-01-62 and 29-01-64), one containing 12,000 square feet, the other 20,000.³⁰⁷ Aircraft design continued to evolve, and the UH-1 (“Huey”) utility helicopter went into service transporting small units and medical evacuees, and providing firepower as a gunship. The H-37 and the later HC-1 provided greatly increased cargo loads.³⁰⁸

The air mobility concept developing within Army aviation was a good fit with the Pentomic Army reorganization. The new helicopters provided a new weapons platform for close support of ground troops and personnel movement enhancing the greater maneuverability of the Pentomic units. Fixed-wing planes were also undergoing development that would come to fruition in the early 1960s with improved payload limits, short take-off and landing abilities, and expanded surveillance capabilities.³⁰⁹

New aircraft and higher levels of fleet inventory resulted in significantly increased training demands for pilots and mechanics. By the beginning of 1957, all Army aviation training had transferred to Army control under the Continental Army Command (CONARC).³¹⁰ Most courses were eventually consolidated at the Army Aviation School at Fort Rucker, with primary helicopter training conducted at Camp Wolters, Texas. The school at Fort Rucker continued to grow over the late 1950s, with new facilities, courses, and equipment, including instruction necessary for pilots to gain instrument qualification.

³⁰⁵ Richard P. Weinert, Jr., *A History of Army Aviation – 1950-1962*, (Fort Monroe, Virginia: Office of the Command Historian, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, 1991), 268.

³⁰⁶ Michael A Pedrotty, Julie L. Webster, Gordon L. Cohen, and Aaron R. Chmiel, *Historical and Architectural Overview of Military Aircraft Hangars: A General History, Thematic Typology, and Inventory of Aircraft Hangars Constructed on Department of Defense Installations*, (Langley AFB, VA: HQACC, September 1999, Revised May 2001), 5-18.

³⁰⁷ Ibid.

³⁰⁸ Weinert, *History of Army Aviation*, 270.

³⁰⁹ Office of the Chief of Military History, *The Army and The New Look*, 26:14.

³¹⁰ Weinert, *History Of Army Aviation – 1950-1962*, 228.

2.18.4.2 Post-Korean War development of Marshall Field

Thanks to conflict-driven innovations in flight and cargo hauling operations, helicopters assumed a much larger peacetime Army role after the Korean War. Fort Riley was an early beneficiary of the helicopter's increased importance in post-Korea air missions, becoming home to the 5th Army's first helicopter training facility. The 328th Helicopter Cargo Transportation Company and the 138th Helicopter Cargo Transportation Field Maintenance Detachment were activated at Marshall Field in July 1953.³¹¹

Within a year, the helicopter unit at the field had been increased to a Battalion. The units were quartered at Marshall Field where they received both practical and classroom training on rotary-wing craft. On 19 November 1953, the first three Sikorsky H-19-D helicopters purchased by the Army arrived fresh from the factory to be used in training at Marshall Field.³¹² This training included demonstrations of cargo delivery in support of infantry battle exercises. Periodically, the Marshall Field units would participate in large-scale exercises in other parts of the country, such as "Operation Flash-Burn" at Fort Bragg, North Carolina in the spring of 1954 where they performed maintenance duties on airplanes taking part in the exercise. The 98th Transportation Army Aircraft Repair Detachment at Fort Riley was the only unit of its type in the 5th Army area in 1954, and serviced all of the planes for the region. Working largely in Marshall Field hangars, the unit worked primarily on engines, instruments, and rigging.³¹³

Around the same time, the 328th Helicopter Transportation Company transferred overseas, and the 21st Transportation Helicopter Battalion was activated at Marshall Field. The first unit of its kind in the Army, the battalion's mission was to "activate, supply, and supervise training of helicopter companies to prepare them as combat ready units for assignment overseas or with units in the United States."³¹⁴ The necessary technical personnel were gathered from various technical and special schools across the country. Trainees spent approximately three months at Marshall Field before being field tested and given new assignments.

³¹¹ "Transportation Corps to Observe 11th Anniversary," *Junction City Union*, 30 July 1953, n.p.; "Copter Unit To Fort Riley," *Junction City Union*, 31 July 1953, 1.

³¹² "Three of 18 New Helicopters On Order Delivered," *Junction City Union*, 19 November 1953, 1.

³¹³ "Fort Riley Army Air Repair Group Will Go to Bragg," *Junction City Union*, 23 March 1954, n.p.

³¹⁴ "Helicopter Battalion To Be Activated Soon," *Junction City Union*, 14 July 1954, 1.

Advancements in military aircraft and airborne combat tactics kept the units at Marshall Field supplied with new machines, new units, and new training courses. By March 1955, the 71st Helicopter Transportation Battalion was training pilots in the operation of twin rotor helicopters, first the Pieshecki H-25-A, then the larger H-21-C. The three-week course included eighty hours of class work and twenty-five hours of flying time, and consisted of twelve officer or warrant officer pilots on average. Flying time included takeoffs and landings in confined areas, and lifting cargo loads slung below the helicopter (Figure 33). To keep the equipment operative, the 80th Transportation Cargo Helicopter Field Maintenance Detachment worked around the clock.³¹⁵



Figure 33. Cargo helicopter training at Fort Riley, 1956 (NARA).

The emphasis on helicopters did not result in neglect for fixed-wing aircraft at Fort Riley. The post was selected as the home of the 14th Army Aviation Company in June 1955. Activated as a Fixed-Wing Tactical Transport unit, it was the first of its type and flew the 14-seat DeHaviland U-1 Otter, designed to haul cargo and passengers in and out of confined areas.³¹⁶

Big news arrived on 21 July 1955, with receipt of a directive to activate the first Army Aviation Unit Training Command (AAUTC) at Fort Riley. The creation of the AAUTC was the result of the rapid expansion in Army avia-

³¹⁵ "Helicopter Pilots Train at Fort Riley Where Cavalry Units Once Were Supreme," *Junction City Union*, 18 March 1955, 5.

³¹⁶ "New Air Unit Sent to Post," *Junction City Union*, 2 June 1955, 1.

tion units in the mid-1950s. Seeking to utilize existing resources, the Department of the Army established two AAUTCs in 1955: one at Fort Riley and one at Fort Sill. The 71st Transportation Battalion was assigned the training mission on 24 January, and the AAUTC became operational on 18 February, making it the first of its kind in the Army. The Fort Riley AAUTC was tasked with activation and training units on twin-rotor and fixed-wing aircraft. The Fort Sill counterpart, activated 1 July 1955, activated and trained units on single-rotor helicopters.³¹⁷

The shift from training individual pilots to entire units resulted in equipment and facility shortfalls that had a detrimental effect on the AAUTC program. Aircraft were slow in arriving from the factories, it took time to train mechanics to keep the increased number of aircraft in operating condition, and increased numbers of units to be trained put too much strain on the system. Additionally, Fort Riley had training facility limitations, remediation of which would take time to get through the construction cycle. By October 1957, the Department of the Army agreed to temporarily suspend the unit activation schedule in an attempt to let men and material catch up to requirements.³¹⁸

By 1958, Marshall Field was home to the AAUTC, the 80th and 81st Transportation (Helicopter) Companies, and the 1st Infantry Division's 1st Aviation Company (Figure 34).³¹⁹ The duties of the units involved training, air support of the 1st ID, or humanitarian missions. Change was in the air, however, as troop restructuring in 1958–59 led to a decreased number of aviation units. As a result, both AAUTCs were discontinued in fiscal year 1959.³²⁰ By 1960, the activities at Marshall Field were largely back to aircraft maintenance and support of 5th Army aviation programs.

³¹⁷ Weinert, *A History Of Army Aviation*, 231; "Army Orders Air Training Unit at Post," *Junction City Union*, 21 July 1955, 1.

³¹⁸ Weinert, *A History Of Army Aviation*, 234, 271.

³¹⁹ 1st Infantry Division and Fort Riley Information Office, *First Infantry Division Yearbook: 41st Anniversary, 1917-1958*, n.p.

³²⁰ Weinert, *A History Of Army Aviation*, 234, 271.



Figure 34. Marshall Army Air Field, 1957 (Museum Division, Fort Riley).

As the activity at Marshall Field increased with the emphasis on helicopters, the air cavalry/Pentomic mobility concept, and the stand up of the AAUTC, new construction to provide adequate facilities was requested and funded. By April 1955, a budget request for a new hangar was in place at an estimated cost of \$449,000.³²¹ Two maintenance hangars (Building 727 and Building 723) opened for business in 1957 and 1959, respectively. Building 727 was built as a helicopter hangar complete with hardstand for maintenance on the 23 aircraft assigned to one Light Cargo Helicopter Company. Building 723 was requested in 1956 to provide field maintenance facilities for 74 aircraft.³²² In 1960, the field received a new simulation training building (#720) and a new administrative building (#725). The flight simulator building contained six link trainers in addition to classroom and office space, and was requested in 1957 specifically as a result of increasing training demands. The operations building was re-

³²¹ "Riley Funds Are Mostly For Housing," *Junction City Union*, 21 April 1955, 1.

³²² Department of the Army, "Construction Item Justification Data," (n.p., 1 Sep 1956), Record Group 77, Entry 242, Box 7: FY 1958, Folder: Justification Book 1956, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD.

quested in 1957 as necessary for the administrative and operational functions of a Helicopter Company and would directly support the new hangar (Building 727).³²³ Utilities were upgraded with a water treatment facility (Building 721) in 1957, a generator house (#745) in 1958, and another (#747) in 1960.

2.19 Army reorganizes and gets combat-ready

2.19.1 Mission requirements

With the arrival of the Kennedy administration in early 1961, the military began to grow again. Heightened tensions between the U. S. and the Soviet Bloc had led to a need for increased strength, and more efficient troop mobilization and management to assure preparedness for any eventuality with the ability to provide a flexible response. The 1961 troop build-up to counteract the Soviet aggression in Berlin persisted after the crisis passed. During that year, Army strength went from 860,000 to 1,060,000, and settled the next year at a permanent strength of 970,000.³²⁴

The Strategic Army Corps (STRAC) had been established in 1958 to provide an easily deployable, flexible strike force capable of responding without declaration of an emergency. The first STRAC units were the XVIII Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg; it shortly became comprised of the 4th ID at Fort Lewis, the 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, and the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell. The 1st ID at Fort Riley was designated a back-up unit. Airlift assets were made available to the units, which were required to maintain instant combat readiness; their slogan was "Skilled, Tough, Ready Around the Clock."³²⁵ In February 1962, the STRAC increased from three to eight divisions, including the 1st ID at Fort Riley. In addition to active units, this new structure included National Guard divisions with the regular Army divisions. This was the first time Army National Guard and Reserve units were assigned to a strategic strike force in peacetime.³²⁶ It also put the Air Force 388th Tactical Fighter Wing from McConnell AFB as a joint fighting division of the 1st ID.³²⁷ The STRAC

³²³ Department of the Army, "Construction Item Justification Data," (n.p., 15 Nov 1957), Record Group 77, Entry 242, Box 8: 1958 FY, Folder: Item Justification, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD.

³²⁴ Hermes, "Global Pressures and the Flexible Response," 606.

³²⁵ "STRAC," 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry, Fort Lewis, Washington website (<http://1-22infantry.org/history/pentonic/htm>).

³²⁶ "First Div. Became STRAC Last Friday," *The Fort Riley Post*, 2 March 1962, 1.

³²⁷ "Air Force Wing to Support Division," *The Fort Riley Post*, 22 March 1963, 8.

and elements of the Tactical Air Command were combined to form the U.S. Strike Command (STRICOM) in 1961.³²⁸ This unified command was tasked with responding to a global crisis.

New equipment and weapons were also part of the increased strength. The Army's emphasis on "dual capability" weapon systems sought to provide readiness in all types of war styles from limited to all-out general war, for nuclear and non-nuclear conflicts, for traditional troop and armored weapon warfare to guerilla warfare.³²⁹ Southeast Asia, as well as other areas of the world, showed the needs for limited and guerilla warfare techniques and capability.³³⁰ The Special Forces units were expanded as an answer to this growing threat.³³¹

President Kennedy announced Reorganization of Army Divisions (ROAD) in May 1961, to be implemented starting in 1962. ROAD brought about a new division, the Mechanized division (added to the existing types—Infantry, Armored, and Airborne) and created a four-unit structure. This changed the divisional structures from Pentomic (with each division having five battle groups) to four divisions with a common base, but with varying types of battalions—such as Infantry, Mechanized, Tank, or Parachute—depending on location and mission.³³² This supported both the mobility of Army units and dual-capability forces, and supplanted the STRAC, which ended in 1962.³³³

The 1st Armored and the 5th Infantry (Mechanized) were the first units reorganized under the ROAD concept. After successful testing, the Army expanded the program in 1963-64, including the remaining 14 active divisions and a reorganization of the National Guard and Army Reserve divisions as well.³³⁴

It was not until December 1964 that the 1st Infantry demonstrated ROAD at Fort Riley when 75 general officers of the Army and Air Force Head-

³²⁸ "First Division Units Training at Pike National Forest," *The Fort Riley Post*, 9 November 1961, 12.

³²⁹ "Army Stresses New Weapons Concept in 60," *The Fort Riley Post*, 6 January 1961, 13.

³³⁰ "Why All The Emphasis On Guerilla Warfare," *The Fort Riley Post*, 16 March 1962, 7.

³³¹ "Strength Buildup Head the List of 1961 Military News Events," *The Fort Riley Post*, 29 December 1961, 7.

³³² "Army Organization First ROAD Type Divisions," *The Fort Riley Post*, 2 February 1962, 9.

³³³ "STRAC," (<http://1-22infantry.org/history/pentonic/htm>).

³³⁴ Hermes, "Global Pressures and the Flexible Response," 610.

quarters from all over the United States viewed a demonstration by the “Big Red One” showcasing it as a combat-ready “ROAD Infantry Division Tailored for Airlift and Surface Movement.”³³⁵ Demonstrations of personnel, equipment, engineering, and techniques were displayed to U.S. Army officers and politicians, as well as officers from foreign allies.³³⁶

2.19.2 Combat-ready training

Until September 1961, the 1st ID continued with its mission of recruit training. As geo-political events escalated that month, President Kennedy required the division to become “combat ready.” This shifted the mission from recruit training to strengthening the division and began an intensified combat training program.³³⁷

Before September 1961, Fort Riley continued providing training for a range of soldiers from new recruits to NCOs. The current emphasis on mobility led to new systems of troop rotation and deployment. Basic training was essentially the same as it had been during the 1950s. The induction started for a new recruit at the Reception Station at Camp Whitside where they were processed, underwent an initial medical examination, and were issued their new clothing and bedding. This was where they also received their first Army meal before being taken to their quarters. Over the next three days, the receptees received a complete physical examination, underwent a series of tests, and were educated in Army methods and oriented on what was expected of them in their Army career.³³⁸

More than 1,000 of the recruits that came to Fort Riley at the end of 1960 and beginning of 1961 were ultimately sent to South Korea by May 1961. Their training consisted of the standard eight-week basic training and then on to training specifically for either heavy weapons specialists or to a rifle platoon. This training began to incorporate new infantry weapons: the M-14 rifle and the M-60 machine gun.³³⁹ The introduction of the M-14 rifle in 1961 provided a major advancement over the previous rifle, the M-1.³⁴⁰

³³⁵ “75 Generals to Visit Post,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 11 December 1964, 1.

³³⁶ “Foreign Officers To Visit Fort Riley,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 16 August 1963, 1, 2.

³³⁷ “Strength Buildup Head the List of 1961 Military News Events,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 29 December 1961, 7.

³³⁸ “First Receptees Arrive At Fort Riley’s New Reception Station For Processing,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 6 January 1961, 1.

³³⁹ “Army Stresses New Weapons Concept in 60,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 6 January 1961, 13.

³⁴⁰ “Army Reviews Its Top Stories In 1961 News,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 29 December 1961, 7.

The M-14 was automatic, more field serviceable, more accurate, and had increased firepower.³⁴¹ Rifle training methods continued to be focused on the TRAINFIRE system, with several ranges in place by the early 1960s.³⁴²

The recruit's final training periods focused on how to apply their separate skills as a unit.³⁴³ The unit training was part of a new U.S. Army mobilization program called the Overseas Unit Replacement Program (OVUREP). The new system was designed to provide troops deployed to South Korea with increased morale and lower transport costs by deploying entire units instead of individual replacements.³⁴⁴ The First Infantry, the Second Infantry of Fort Benning, GA, and the 2nd Armored Division of Fort Hood, TX were the first U.S. Army units under the OVUREP system in 1961.³⁴⁵ The 12th and 8th Infantry were the first through this system from Fort Riley, but all installation infantry groups ultimately participated.³⁴⁶ OVUREP proved successful as a concept, but difficulties arose in meeting contingencies, and the program ended with the flare-up of tensions over the Berlin Wall.³⁴⁷

The Noncommissioned Officer Academy was opened in 1955 for training of 5th Army NCOs with courses in Leadership and Training Methods. Basic and Duration of the senior curriculum courses ranged from two to nine weeks, with a capacity of 150 students per course.³⁴⁸ Starting in 1961, Air Force personnel were also trained at the Fort Riley NCO Academy.³⁴⁹ In the summer of 1964, the school was reorganized to become the only accredited NCO academy in the 5th Army.³⁵⁰

The First Division Signal School, organized in January 1962, trained 1,000 students in its first year in communications technology including radio

³⁴¹ "Army's Marksmanship Program Under Study," *The Fort Riley Post*, 21 July 1961, 3.

³⁴² Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command, Letter to Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, National Archives.

³⁴³ "First Cycle Over For 12th Infantry Recruits," *The Fort Riley Post*, 10 February 1961, 1.

³⁴⁴ John R. Brinkerhoff, "A history of unit stabilization," *Military Review*, May-June, 2004.

³⁴⁵ "'Red One' and Two Other Divisions will Convert To Combat Ready Units," *The Fort Riley Post*, 11 August 1961, 1.

³⁴⁶ "8th Infantry Trainees Enter Final Phase of Training Before Overseas Shipment," *The Fort Riley Post*, 20 January 1961, 1.

³⁴⁷ Brinkerhoff, John R. "A history of unit stabilization." *Military Review*, May-June, 2004

³⁴⁸ "Many Post Units Conduction Schools in Special Skills," *The Fort Riley Post*, 22 September 1961, 3.

³⁴⁹ "Air Force Personnel Training At Fort Riley NCO Academy," *The Fort Riley Post*, 9 November 1961, 4.

³⁵⁰ "NCO Academy To Train Area Students," *The Fort Riley Post*, 11 September 1964, 6.

telephones, wireman-switchboard, radio teletype operations, and communications center-teletypewriter operations. The classes at Fort Riley were from two to sixteen weeks, one-half the time for the classes at the Army Signal Schools.³⁵¹

Fort Riley was the site of a large annual Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) encampment and training school. Each summer Fort Riley hosted cadets from the thirteen-state 5th U.S. Army area for six weeks of practical training in everything from infantry weapons to “bivouac problems” which complimented the military science course at their schools.³⁵² Training support was provided by the 13th Infantry and 1st Division units with between 300 to 425 officers and enlisted men serving as instructors and trainers in every branch specialty. By 1963, there were over 2,500 ROTC cadets.³⁵³

Additionally, Fort Riley continued to support annual two-week training cycles for National Guard and Reserve troops.³⁵⁴ The National Guard was an integral part of the quick mobilization systems of the Army as well as filling in the ranks when needed. Army Reservist and National Guardsmen shared equipment and maintenance facilities with active Army members and went to active Army schools for training.³⁵⁵ In 1961, this plan of integration of the National Guard and Reserve was recommended at the One Army conference. The call-up for National Guard and Reserve in 1961 was the biggest to date with 155,000 reservists called to active duty.³⁵⁶

In order to remain combat-ready, the STRAC units (and later ROAD divisions) required near-constant training, most commonly through maneuvers and exercises both individually at home bases, and in combined forces. Participation ranged from a few officers up to a number of battalions plus support, but all involved movement of troops on post or to bases around the United States as well as overseas. On 27-29 January 1961, eighty-one officers and forty-eight enlisted men from Fort Riley partici-

³⁵¹ “First Division Signal School,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 21 September 1962, 13.

³⁵² “Fort Riley Will Host the Largest ROTC Summer Encampment in the Nation,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 16 June 1961, 8.

³⁵³ The numbers of ROTC cadets training at Fort Riley were—1961=1,550; 1962=1,400; 1963=2,400; 1964=1,900 (“1,900 ROTC Cadets To Train at Fort Riley,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 13 February 1964, 1).

³⁵⁴ “Post Will Again Support Summer Reserve and National Guard Training,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 20 January 1961, 12; “2500 Citizen-Soldiers Begin Training in June,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 29 March 1963, 1.

³⁵⁵ “Army Idea Makes Progress,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 17 February 1961, 6.

³⁵⁶ “Strength Buildup Head the List of 1961 Military News Events,” 1.

pated in “Exercise Big Blast XIV,” a 2,500 troop exercise conducted at Fort Sheridan, IL.³⁵⁷ This was the last of a series of exercises that had been held twice a year since 1954, alternating between Fort Riley and Fort Sheridan.³⁵⁸ The men from Fort Riley played the part of a mechanized rifle division for the 16th Aggressor Army maneuvering against their own 5th Army comrades.³⁵⁹ That November, five battle groups of the 1st ID trained in Pike National Forest near Colorado Springs, CO, for six weeks with 1,300 men and equipment.³⁶⁰

Armor and Cavalry divisions of the 1st ID were first sent to Fort Irwin, CA for training in the fall of 1961, due to space limitations at Fort Riley for combat readiness training.³⁶¹ Starting in February and March 1962, Operation Bristle Cone moved approximately 3,000 troops to Fort Irwin, CA for training in desert techniques and started joint tactical exercises with air operations.³⁶² That summer, exercise “Swift Strike II” in North and South Carolina, took troops from almost every unit at Fort Riley for the 70,000 troop training exercise.³⁶³ Training also took place in Pike National Forest in Colorado and at Fort Sill in Oklahoma.³⁶⁴ Additional exercises were held at Fort Riley in the fall of 1962.³⁶⁵ Later exercises took place in Florida, California, Nevada, and Arizona.³⁶⁶

Overseas training exercises were also a large part of the movement of troops from Fort Riley in 1962 and 1963, primarily troop rotations through Germany, including Berlin, and the Korean De-Militarized Zone (DMZ). A number of these exercises were not only “training”, but “real world” exercises as well. During the rotation of the 1st ID, 12th Infantry, and 2nd Battle Group to Germany for the July 1962 training exercise “Long Thrust IV,” the troops were moved to Berlin by the overland road route through East

³⁵⁷ “Exercise ‘Big Blast XIV’ Starts Today At Fort Sheridan,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 27 January 1961, 1.

³⁵⁸ “Fort Riley Personnel To Take Part in Exercise “Big Blast XIV” Jan. 27-29,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 20 January 1961, 1.

³⁵⁹ “Exercise ‘Big Blast XIV’ Starts Today At Fort Sheridan,” 1.

³⁶⁰ “First Division Units Training at Pike National Forest,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 9 November 1961, 12.

³⁶¹ “Pictorial Review of 1961 at Fort Riley,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 5 January 1962, 8.

³⁶² Later, the Air Force and Army held joint training, but this reference did not indicate this.

³⁶³ “Maneuvers Begin In The Carolinas,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 10 August 1962, 1.

³⁶⁴ “Have Division Will Travel,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 17 August 1962, 16.

³⁶⁵ “Two On-Post Exercises Slated for This Fall: Will Be Held in Late October, mid-November,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 7 September 1962, 1.

³⁶⁶ “Exercise to Include 12 Riley Units,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 20 March 1964, 1; “Brigade Strength Army Begins Florida Exercises,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 4 September 1964, 1, 2.

Germany and the troop movement was delayed at checkpoints on the autobahn by Soviet troops.³⁶⁷ There were 1,400 troops from Fort Riley airlifted to Germany for exercise “Long Thrust V” in September and October 1962.³⁶⁸ This exercise continued through “Long Thrust VIII” when the 8th Infantry and associated units went to Germany in July 1963 for a six-month rotation.³⁶⁹ The object of these exercises was partially to practice quick movement of troops and equipment. Overseas troop movements involved just the combat-ready troops without the heavy equipment, but 1,400–3500 troops could be airlifted overseas in a 24–48 hour period.³⁷⁰ In securing their own preparedness for a newly mobile and combat ready Army, the 1st ID became very proficient at mobilization around the world.

This troop rotation was many times conducted through non-5th Army command, which involved the switching of unit names and colors. This constant rotation and training ultimately led to the “Big Red One” being once again composed of the “original” units from when the 1st ID was formed in 1917 during World War I as the “1st American Expeditionary Force.”³⁷¹ This was also part of the ROAD program of reorganization of Army units.³⁷²

The combat-ready stance relied heavily on air transport to move troops and cargo to flashpoints in a sort amount of time. As a result, some of the equipment purchases went for aircraft. The 1st ID received a number of both fixed wing aircraft and helicopters with the Army National Guard assuming a larger share of the air defense role with Caribou and Mohawk airplanes, and Choctow, Iroquois, and Chinook helicopters.³⁷³ At Fort Riley, the first H-34 Choctow helicopters were received in September 1961 at Marshall Field.³⁷⁴ In October 1962, Fort Riley received a two-engine H-37B Mojave helicopter flown by Fort Riley pilots from the Sikorsky Helicopter Corporation factory in Stratford, CT. This helicopter was one of the largest and most powerful helicopters of its day with a capability of carry-

³⁶⁷ “12th in Berlin, 13th to Germany,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 28 September 1962, 1.

³⁶⁸ “13th Infantry Airlifted to Germany Monday,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 5 October 1962, 1.

³⁶⁹ “‘Longthrust VII’ Completed; 13th Back Home,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 12 April 1963, 1, 2; “Eagles’ Prepare for ‘Long Thrust’,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 12 July 1963, 1.

³⁷⁰ “13th Infantry Airlifted to Germany Monday,” 1.

³⁷¹ “Original Units Rejoin ‘Fighting First’,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 4 October 1963, 1, 2.

³⁷² “26th Infantry Becomes Part of 1st Division,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 8 February 1963, 1.

³⁷³ “Army Stresses New Weapons Concept in 60,” 13; “Army Idea Makes Progress,” 6.

³⁷⁴ “Post Receives First H-34 Helicopters,” *The Fort Riley Post*, 29 September 1961, 3.

ing 36 combat ready troops or a cargo capacity of 7,000 pounds.³⁷⁵ It was assigned to the 47th Helicopter Company, a medium-sized company of 140 enlisted men and thirty-eight officers newly activated in May 1962. Ultimately, Fort Riley and the 47th Helicopter Company received 16 of the 90 helicopters authorized for the Army in 1962.³⁷⁶ Then in April 1964, the 1st Aviation Battalion, Company A received four UH-1B Iroquois helicopters.³⁷⁷ In July 1964, the 4th Cavalry was assigned Troop D (Air) with its compliment of nine OH-23G and seventeen UH-1B Huey helicopters.³⁷⁸

2.19.3 Fort Riley construction in the early 1960s

Fort Riley grew during the 1961–1963 with a combination of new buildings and refurbished older facilities. As the 1st ID shifted to a combat-ready division, the numbers of enlisted recruits diminished, and an increase was seen in the number of older, married soldiers. This necessitated a corresponding shift in construction, with a large number of family quarters constructed during this period, and a complete lack of new large-scale barracks projects. There were three large housing projects, all on the Custer Hill, the new divisional area being constructed for the 1st ID.

At the beginning of 1962, Fort Riley base had a population of 27,026 consisting of 19,398 enlisted men, 1,528 officers, and 1,474 Department of Army civilians. There were housing shortages on and off base as the population grew with the increased strength needed for combat ready units.³⁷⁹ The Junction City–Fort Riley schools also started a major construction program with new elementary and junior high schools on Custer Hill.³⁸⁰

Groundbreaking for the first new housing project was begun in April, 1961 under the Capehart housing initiative. Similar to the earlier Wherry legislations, Capehart housing utilized private firms for construction capital, with the soldier inhabitants receiving stipends to use for rent to repay the builders. The construction of the 867 family units took place in three phases over twenty-four months.³⁸¹ The project was built by the construc-

³⁷⁵ "Riley to Get New Mojave Helicopter," *The Fort Riley Post*, 5 October 1962, 1.

³⁷⁶ "First Mojave Helicopter Arrives," *The Fort Riley Post*, 19 October 1962, 11.

³⁷⁷ "Fort Riley Aviation Unit Gets New Iroquois Helicopters," *The Fort Riley Post*, 10 April 1964, 10.

³⁷⁸ "4th Cavalry Gets Helicopter Unit," *The Fort Riley Post*, 2 July 1964, 5.

³⁷⁹ "Kansas's Sixth Largest city Altered By Crisis," *The Fort Riley Post*, 9 February 1962, 1.

³⁸⁰ Ibid.

³⁸¹ "Ground Breaking Marks Start of Housing Project in Custer Hill Area," *The Fort Riley Post*, 7 April 1961, 1.

tion firms of Robert McKee Construction Company of El Paso, TX, Emery Construction Company of Topeka, KS, and Bennett Construction Company of Group of Manhattan, KS for the cost of \$13,621,980.³⁸² Nearly all the units were duplexes, although a handful of four- and six-family apartment buildings were included. The three phases resulted in three housing areas at Custer Hill: Monteith Heights officer housing, Peterson Heights NCO housing, and Warner Heights NCO housing (Figure 35, Figure 36, and Figure 37). Monteith Heights opened first in May 1962; the others opened in 1963.³⁸³



Figure 35. Monteith Heights housing, 1966 (NARA).

Besides housing, little other construction occurred during this time. Some buildings were rehabilitated or converted to other uses, particularly the remaining World War II station hospital facilities at Camp Whitside. At the beginning of 1961, Fort Riley opened its new Reception Station from converted buildings in this area. Its location in the hospital allowed for a 24-hour mess along with 24-hour personnel processing accommodating any travel schedule.³⁸⁴

³⁸² Ibid.

³⁸³ "Kansas's Sixth Largest City Altered By Crisis," 1. In April 1963, housing areas at Fort Riley were named for 1st ID Medal of Honor winners who died in combat: Sergeant Colyer, Sergeant Peterson, 1st Lieutenant Monteith, and Corporal Warner ("Areas Are Named for Men of 1st," *The Fort Riley Post*, 5 April 1963, 1.).

³⁸⁴ "First Recptees Arrive At Fort Riley's New Reception Station For Processing," *The Fort Riley Post*, 6 January 1961, 1.



Figure 36. Warner Heights (left), Peterson Heights (center), and Monteith Heights (right), Custer Hill, 1966 (NARA).



Figure 37. Warner Heights housing, 1966 (NARA).

On June 14 of that year, the Cavalry Memorial was dedicated on the Cavalry Parade Ground amid the larger fanfare of the 1st ID's Organization Day with the entire division passing in review of the new statue—foot, mounted, armored, and aircraft—with over 9,000 people in attendance.³⁸⁵ This memorial was a life-size statue of a horse and rider from the 1890s inspired by Frederick Remington's drawing, "Old Bill."³⁸⁶ It took two sol-

³⁸⁵ "Cavalry Memorial Dedication Highlight Organization Day," *The Fort Riley Post*, 16 June 1961, 1.

³⁸⁶ *The Fort Riley Post* reported the Frederick Remington painting as both "The Cavalryman" and "Old Trooper" in separate articles, but looking at Remington's drawing titled, "Old Bill", it is an obvious match. The statue itself is referred to as either "Old Bill" or "Old Trooper" in subsequent references.

diers from Chicago, Specialist Four Robert Greene and Private First Class Richard C. Donda, over a year to sculpt the form. The statue, standing 18.5' high, was expected to last 100 years at the time of its dedication. The cost of the statue was covered by the Junction City Chamber of Commerce.³⁸⁷

On base, 1962 started out with the closing of the one-lane Engineer Bridge due to one pier being destroyed and another damaged from an ice floe buildup on the Kansas River. This caused the trip between Marshall Field and other parts of the post to be considerably longer since traffic had to be routed through Junction City.³⁸⁸ Repairs were completed and traffic resumed by March.³⁸⁹ This bridge had previously been dealt a harsh blow in the 1951 flood, and it was decided to construct a new, higher bridge over the Kansas River in its place. Construction of a "replacement" bridge was started in November 1962 and completed in April 1964, connecting the Main Post to Marshall Field and Interstate 70. Although the one-lane Engineer Bridge remained open and active after the opening of the new bridge "until no longer practical," the new bridge allowed traffic to flow faster and easier.³⁹⁰ The Army Corps of Engineers built the new bridge to higher specifications, especially the piers, at a cost of approximately \$8 million. Construction was done by Armstrong Inc. of Ames, Iowa and List and Clark Construction Co. of Kansas City, MO.³⁹¹ When the new 960' bridge was opened across the Kansas River on 1 May 1964, it was dedicated to a World War II Congressional Medal of Honor recipient as the Private Robert T. Henry Bridge.³⁹²

Then in July 1962, the one-lane bridge over Three Mile Creek on state highway K-18 was reopened after being closed. The bridge was re-dedicated at its opening as "North Dakota Bridge" in honor of North Dakota's 164th Engineer Battalion, a National Guard unit on active duty at Fort Riley, spotlighting the value of the National Guard and Reservists during this time period.³⁹³

³⁸⁷ "Soldier Talent Provides Tribute to the Cavalry," *The Fort Riley Post*, 16 June 1961, 1.

³⁸⁸ "Bird's-Eye View of 1962," *The Fort Riley Post*, 28 December 1962, 12.

³⁸⁹ *Ibid*, 13.

³⁹⁰ "Bridge Construction in Full Swing," *The Fort Riley Post*, 19 April 1963, 11.

³⁹¹ *Ibid*, 11.

³⁹² "Bridge Dedicated as Memorial To Soldier," *The Fort Riley Post*, 1 May 1964, 1.

³⁹³ "Bird's-Eye View of 1962," 15.

In April 1963, a six-month renovation of the control tower at Marshall Field was completed. The \$25,000 renovation provided a new five-story building with state-of-the-art equipment including a new weather facility. The airfield was operating at less-than-full capacity because of the lack of a control tower during the renovation.

The recreation opportunities afforded troops in the early 1960s had expanded by the additions of a new NCO club, bowling alleys, a driving range, and several lakes. The Custer Hill Non-Commissioned Officers' Open Mess opened on 23 December 1963 after a year and a half of construction on the 27,500 square-foot building.³⁹⁴ The project announced a call for bids on 11 May 1962. Plans and specifications were held by the Post Engineer, and called for a one-story brick structure. Bids were received and opened on 10 August 1962.³⁹⁵ The new NCO club included a ballroom large enough for 200, a cocktail lounge, a modern kitchen and dining room, a barbershop, and a nursery. Several features were noted at its opening, such as the presence of three color televisions, acoustical tile ceilings throughout the building, and the "oriental motif" of the entrance.³⁹⁶

A new driving range at the Custer Hill Golf Course opened on September 13, 1963.³⁹⁷ On October 25, 1963, the new bowling alleys in Magrath Field House at Camp Funston opened. The facility provided eight lanes with fully automated pin spotters and ball return.³⁹⁸

Outdoor activities were not neglected, with a series of lakes opened for fishing and other types of recreation. Camp Moon Park and Lake was completed in 1960 with a nine-acre lake and picnic facilities west of the O'Donnell Heights housing area. Due to the size of the lake, boating was limited, but the lake was stocked and opened to fishing. It was one of six areas on the Post available for picnicking.³⁹⁹ Another stocked lake, Break-neck Lake, was the largest lake entirely within the boundaries of Fort Riley at three acres. The larger ten-acre Packers Hill Lake was in the planning stages in the spring of 1962, with the construction of four ten-acre lakes

³⁹⁴ "\$600,000 NCO Club To Open Monday Noon," *The Fort Riley Post*, 20 December 1963, 16; "Seek Bids For New NCO Club On Custer Hill," *The Fort Riley Post*, 27 July 1962, 1.

³⁹⁵ "Non Coms Plan New Open Mess On Custer Hill," *The Fort Riley Post*, 11 May 1962, 5.

³⁹⁶ "New NCO Club, Luxurious Spaciousness Featured," *The Fort Riley Post*, 3 January 1964, 6.

³⁹⁷ "Golf Pro, Reduced Rates Highlight Opening of Driving Range Tonight," *The Fort Riley Post*, 13 September 1963, 1.

³⁹⁸ "General's Strike Opens Funston Bowling Lanes," *The Fort Riley Post*, 1 November 1963, 19.

³⁹⁹ "Camp Moon Area at Fort Riley is Popular for Family Picnics," *The Fort Riley Post*, 30 June 1961, 1.

planned by 1965. This was part of a five-year program to expand fish and game facilities on post.⁴⁰⁰

By 1965, Fort Riley could offer recreation through tennis courts at Camp Funston, Custer Hill, Main Post and Camp Forsyth. Each of these locations also offered outdoor swimming pools, with two on the Main Post — one for officers and one for enlisted men. Each location also provided an air-conditioned theater equipped to show Cinemascope movies.⁴⁰¹

Beginning in the late 1950s, it became apparent that the Fort Riley reservation was not large enough for the proper training of an infantry division. Additional land was needed for maneuvering equipment and for firing tank weapons. Therefore, in 1965 Fort Riley acquired 46,065 acres of land around the west, northwest, and north perimeters of the existing 51,902 acre reserve. Fort Riley also gained permission to use 3,435 acres of land on the Milford Reservation for field exercises, cross country maneuvers, and gunnery practice.

⁴⁰⁰ "New Lake Attracts Post Fishermen," *The Fort Riley Post*, 7 July 1961, 11; "New Fishing Lake Planned Here," *The Fort Riley Post*, 27 April 1962, 1.

⁴⁰¹ "Welcome to Fort Riley," circa 1965. Vertical file: "228.03 HRC 331 Posts – Riley, Fort," Center for Military History, Washington, D.C.

3 Architectural Overview of Significant Buildings Constructed 1953–1960

This architectural overview examines several Fort Riley buildings constructed during 1953–1960; the categories are based on architectural and functional similarities.⁴⁰² In most but not all cases, a military definitive design (i.e., standard plan) was used to construct buildings within a given category. The use of standard plans was (and still is) common practice in military construction. Standardization is common because it ensures architectural equity from installation to installation, facilitates funding requests to Congress, and expedites construction once approvals and funding have been obtained. Standardization is applied both to very large projects (e.g., hospital facilities) and small support infrastructure (e.g., utilities buildings).

Due to specific Fort Riley requirements, however, it sometimes was beneficial to deviate from standard plans for highly specialized project needs (e.g., Building 502, an MP information booth). Accordingly, the result was a purpose-built facility. Similarly, some construction projects were small or inexpensive enough to make the use of military standard plans unnecessary. In such cases, a building was erected of local design and constructed of local or readily available materials (e.g., Building 745, a generator house).

The primary building types that represent the important Fort Riley themes identified in this report fall into three major categories: (1) airfield infrastructure, (2) medical facilities, and (3) motor pool buildings associated with the first group of facilities at Custer Hill. While all of these buildings possess significance, only select Marshall Field facilities are recommended eligible to the NRHP. The remaining buildings from these three categories are ineligible due to their lack of integrity. The character-defining features of the eligible building types are listed below in Table 1.

⁴⁰² As part of this effort to compile three separate reports, formatting discrepancies resulted in architectural discussion of the eligible pre-1945 buildings occurring in the context chapter. In *Fort Riley Building Inventory and Evaluation, 1946–1952 and 1961–1963*, no buildings were found to be eligible. The 2007 report, *Fort Riley Early Cold War Building Inventory and Evaluation, 1953–1960*, determined three buildings to be eligible to the NRHP. These three are discussed in this chapter.

In addition to this architectural overview of significant building types, data specific to all Fort Riley buildings covered by this study are detailed in the individual building survey forms provided to Fort Riley personnel.

Table 1. Character-defining features of recommended eligible Marshall Field buildings.

Building type	Building Number	Character-defining features
Maintenance hangar	723	Proximity to airfield tarmac Central long-span steel-framed aircraft bay topped with gable roof Flanking two-story flat-roofed, CMU office modules Stacking oversized multi-panel aircraft doors with smaller pilot doors Projecting hangar door pockets at front sidewalls
Operations building	725	Proximity to airfield Two-story structure with simple rectangular plan & slightly-pitched roof Separate entries for operations officer & enlisted personnel Distinctive external staircase to 2 nd floor over operations officer entry
Flight simulator building	720	Proximity to airfield One-story structure with wide rectangular plan & slightly-pitched roof Distinctive simulator turbo-compressor housings with removable covers Shop & parts storage room window secured with grating

3.1 Marshall Army Air Field infrastructure

3.1.1 Aircraft hangar: Building 723

The late 1950s hangars at Marshall Army Air Field were part of a construction program launched by the Army to support their new air cavalry concept and the AAUTC. This program was dominated by two standard hangar designs: Plan No. 39-01-62, entitled *12,000 Square Feet–20,000 Square Feet with Shops*, and Plan No. 39-01-64 for *20,000 Square Feet–*

35,000 Square Feet with Shops. Both plans are essentially identical, with variation only in scale.⁴⁰³

The smaller configuration (Figure 38) featured a central gable-roofed aircraft hangar bay flanked on each side by two-story office modules. The high hangar bay was framed in structural steel and spanned by large Howe trusses, while the office modules were of concrete masonry unit (CMU) construction. Six metal telescoping aircraft doors were typical at each end of the hangar. Hangar door pockets projected from the front and back sidewalls and contained the stacked hangar doors when drawn. Two pilot doors for personnel use pierced the telescoping aircraft doors. In addition, special systems for fire protection and fluid drainage were included. A 7' draft curtain, in the form of a metal partition attached at the ceiling, prevented the spread of fire. This draft curtain ran longitudinally down the centerline of the hangar bay. Three evenly-spaced outlet pits were cut into the hangar bay floor to drain off aircraft maintenance fluids.

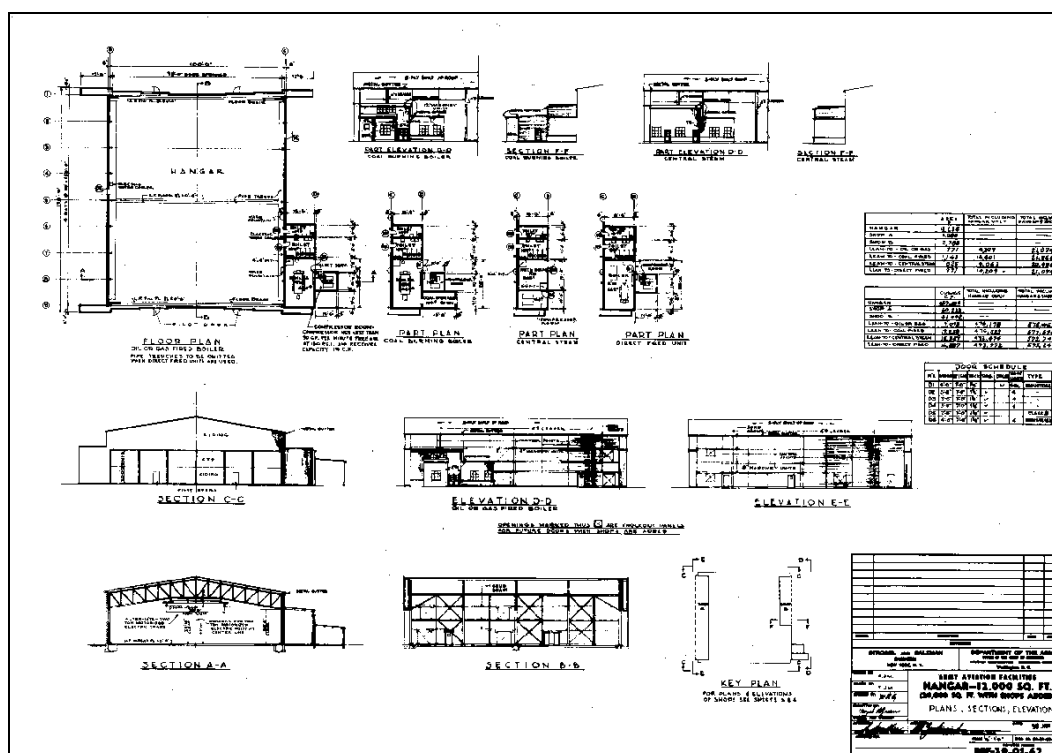


Figure 38. Definitive design for the smaller Army Air Cavalry hangar (ERDC-CERL 1999).

⁴⁰³ Pedrotty, et al., Historical and Architectural Overview of Military Aircraft Hangars, 6-18. While these plans were developed in the late 1950s, examples of their use can still be found in the late 1980s; Building 727 is an example of the larger air cavalry facility; it is not eligible to NRHP, however, due to integrity issues.

Fort Riley Building 723 is representative of the smaller hangar type (Figure 39). According to property category codes, Building 723 originally provided space for the maintenance and repair of Army aircraft at all levels, but is now used as storage.⁴⁰⁴ Although roofing material has been replaced, the hangar doors covered in sheet metal, and window air-conditioning units were added, these exterior alterations are either reversible or not obvious to the casual observer.



Figure 39. Fort Riley aircraft hanger: Building 723 (ERDC-CERL 2007).

3.1.2 Operations building: Building 725

The Marshall Army Air Field operations building, Building 725, is documented in Drawing No. 30-07-01, *Operations Building*, dated 15 December 1959 and located in the Fort Riley drawing vault. Wilson & Company, Architects-Engineers of Salina, Kansas, modified the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers–Kansas City District’s standard plan to meet local conditions and produced the working drawings. This facility, located at an airfield, is used by aviation units for administration and training functions.⁴⁰⁵

Building 725 is two stories of CMU construction finished with facing brick. The roof is supported by slightly-pitched Warren trusses. Simple concrete sills run below the single and paired double-hung window units. General first-floor access was through double doors on the south elevation, and officer access was through a single door on the west end. The first floor

⁴⁰⁴ Department of the Army, Pamphlet DA-PAM 415-28: Guide to Army Real Property Category Codes, (Washington, D.C.: Headquarters, Department of the Army, 2006), 51. DA Form 2877, Real Property Record. Fort Riley, Kansas: Department of Public Works, n.d.

⁴⁰⁵ DA-PAM 415-28, 25.

housed space for a general office and dispatch area, parachute issue room, flight operations, platoon commanders, and the operations officer. Toilet facilities for both officers and enlisted personnel and mechanical equipment spaces were located at the east end of the floor.

Exterior access to the second floor was via external stairs at the west end of the building. Beneath this staircase was enclosed storage for the aviation unit. Interior access was provided by an internal stairwell from the first floor (additional storage space was located on the first floor under this stairwell). The second floor housed space for personnel staff, pilot locker room and toilets, an alert room, the commanding officer, and a large briefing room that consumed half of the floor at the west end. The briefing room had room for approximately 20 tables, a raised speaking platform, and wall-mounted screen charts and chalkboards.

Fort Riley Building 725 retains its original use (Figure 40). Although exterior doors have been replaced, and vents and obscure glass had been installed in window openings, these exterior alterations are considered reversible.



Figure 40. Fort Riley Building 725 (ERDC-CERL 2007).

3.1.3 Flight simulator building: Building 720

The Marshall Army Air Field flight simulator building, Building 720, is documented in Drawing No. 28-13-01, *Flight Simulator & Utilities*, dated May 1959 and located in the Fort Riley drawing vault. Like Building 725, Wilson & Company, Architects-Engineers of Salina, Kansas, modified the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers–Kansas City District’s standard plan so that

Building 720 would meet local conditions and thus, produced the working drawings. This facility was used originally by aviation units for instructional and training purposes using simulation.

Building 720 is one story in height and of CMU construction. The CMU walls are faced in brick. The slightly pitched roof is supported by light-weight steel joints supported mid-span by an interior CMU load-bearing wall. Simple concrete sills run below the single vent openings and paired double-hung windows. Primary first-floor access was through double doors on the south elevation. Simulator room access was through double doors on the north elevation. Double doors on the west side of the building provided access to the mechanical equipment room.

The interior originally was dominated by the north-end simulator room, which housed six flight simulators. Cable connecting pits were located at each simulation station and cable trenches in the floor housed conduit that joined the simulators to the centrally-located Air Traffic Control (ATC) console. Turbo-compressor housings for the flight simulators flanked both sides of the simulator room exterior. The remainder of the building interior housed office, classroom, toilet, janitor closet, and mechanical equipment spaces. In addition, a shop and parts storage room was located for dual access from the central hall and simulator room. The windows of this space remain protected with security grating.

In 1989, Fort Riley Building 720 (Figure 41) was converted to a clinic without beds. It currently is a company headquarters building (also known as a company operations facility) for daily administrative and supply activities at the company, battery, and troop levels.⁴⁰⁶ Although it has undergone multiple conversions, the only exterior modification of note is the replacement of doors on the north elevation, which is considered reversible.

⁴⁰⁶ Department of the Army, *Pamphlet 415-28: Guide to Army Real Property Category Codes*, 29.



Figure 41. Fort Riley Building 720, south and east elevations (ERDC-CERL 2007).

4 Determinations of Eligibility to the National Register

This report compiles three surveys done by ERDC-CERL teams of Fort Riley buildings constructed by the U.S. Army from 1855–1963. The list of all buildings and structures surveyed, along with their determinations of eligibility, can be found in Appendix B.

Once Fort Riley's historic context was completed, the historical trends evident in that context were determined. The individual buildings and structures were then evaluated against those trends to see if the properties were significant in representing any of those trends. The significant buildings and structures were then analyzed for retention of integrity (see Appendix A for significance criteria and aspects of integrity). Buildings with both significance and integrity were determined eligible for the NRHP. Again, the construction dates of the 309 buildings ranged from 1855–1963.

4.1 Identification of significance

The identification of historically significant properties can be achieved only through evaluation of their position within the larger historic context. According to the NRHP, historic contexts are defined as "...the patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear."⁴⁰⁷ A historic property is determined to be either significant or not significant based on the application of standardized National Register Criteria within the property's historical context. Those criteria and their relation to Fort Riley are described in detail on the following pages.

⁴⁰⁷ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, Bulletin 15 (Washington, DC.: GPO, 1997), 7. Available at <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/> (accessed September 2009).

4.1.1 Criterion A: Event

The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Creation of the historic context revealed nine areas of significance at Fort Riley that were associated with events or patterns in history, which were organized into the following thematic groups:

4.1.1.1 Original Post Thematic Group (1850s)

This thematic group is made up of the few remaining permanent buildings erected at Fort Riley during its initial construction period which took place in the 1850s. Originally Fort Riley was an early frontier outpost that offered protection to traders and settlers traveling along the Santa Fe, Oregon, and Smoky Hill Trails. As such, it provided a definitive step in the settlement and development of the Kansas territory.

4.1.1.2 Cavalry and Artillery Thematic Group (1886-1916)

This thematic group is made up of the permanent buildings associated with the establishment of the Cavalry and Light Artillery School. It is a cohesive architectural environment based on Captain George Pond's 1887 plan for the post. The establishment of this school marked the beginning of Fort Riley's recognition as an important center of advanced military training.

4.1.1.3 1927-1940 Thematic Group (1927-1940)

This group is made up of permanent buildings constructed at Fort Riley during the major nationwide Army building program that began in 1927. In some cases, funds were used from government work programs created during the Great Depression. These buildings contribute to an understanding of the twentieth century historical development of the installation. Most of the housing units included in this group are situated in areas visually separated from Pond's 1887 plan and feature Colonial Revival style details. They were usually built around open courts or facing open greens, exemplifying the type of planning that was popular at the time.

Garages are listed as part of this thematic group because of their association with nearby housing. Although these structures make little significant contribution to their group, they are constructed of appropriate building materials and are a functional aspect of their associated structure.

4.1.1.4 WPA Camp Thematic Group

This group is made up of four buildings that are associated with the old Works Progress Administration (WPA) Camp. The camp was located at Fort Riley from 1935–1942 and housed men participating in the WPA work program. Besides relieving the Kansas unemployment situation, it provided Fort Riley with a much-needed labor pool during an expansion period.

4.1.1.5 World War II Build-Up Thematic Group

This group is made up of significant permanent buildings associated with the installation's build-up just prior to World War II. These buildings contribute to an understanding of the twentieth century historical development of the installation.

4.1.1.6 Combat Training and Army Schools (1946-1963)

Fort Riley's mission of training soldiers shifted direction after World War II, with the elimination of the horse cavalry. The 10th ID had begun providing combat replacement training at Fort Riley in 1948. Realism in training was provided by a specialized unit, the Aggressor Cadre, which was formed that same year to serve as the maneuver enemy for the United States Army. With the eruption of the Korean War, a large troop buildup in the Army was necessary and the training load at Fort Riley increased greatly. Basic training was provided for soldiers on a replacement basis for casualties in Korea, and returning troops were provided with more specialized training. Near the very end of the conflict, Fort Riley was selected as the home of a new Fifth Army Reception Station for new recruits, located at Camp Forsyth. After the Korean War, the mission of troop training continued at Fort Riley and was taken over by the 1st ID in 1955. The training at Camp Funston was for combat infantry replacements, to keep established units up to strength; most replacements went to Europe or the Far East. Training for these soldiers consisted of two similar programs developed by Army Field Forces; one focused on light weapons, and the other on heavy weapons. In addition to providing basic and specialist training, Fort Riley was home to the Army General School. Founded in 1946 as the Ground General School, it succeeded the famed Cavalry School at Fort Riley, providing the post with an unbroken string of service schools stretching back to the late 19th century. The mission of the Ground General School (re-designated as the Army General School in 1950) was to provide

training to officers and men as S2 and G2 personnel, up to division level and to train certain types of intelligence specialists.

Building 9389, a range observation tower constructed in 1951, is representative of the skills needed to turn raw recruits into combat soldiers and is an integral part of range facilities. Building 9389 meets NRHP evaluation criterion A for its significance in illustrating the Fort Riley Combat Training and Army Schools theme.

4.1.1.7 Army Aviation, Fixed and Rotary-Wing Training (1953-1960)

During the early Cold War period, the Army increased its aviation capabilities by improving the helicopter and using it as a means to move cargo and troops across battlefields. The shake out of responsibilities between the Army and the newly created Air Force in the late 1940s resulted in an Army mission with an increased focus on rotary-wing aircraft. The Army's use of helicopters during the 1950s grew to include reconnaissance, medical evacuation, and fire support.

A continuous mission of aviation training exists at Marshall Army Air Field from the early 1920s to the present. After the Korean War, rotary-wing aircraft were assigned to the airfield, and training was altered to include this type of aircraft. In late 1953, Marshall Field received the first three Sikorsky H-19-D helicopters purchased by the Army. Fixed-wing training also continued into the time period under study. Both types of aircraft training during this time were joined under a new command: the Army Aviation Unit Training Command (AAUTC). Operational by February 1955 at Marshall Field, the AAUTC was one of only two such commands in the Army; a second command was activated at Fort Sill in July 1955.

The Army Aviation: Fixed and Rotary-Wing Training theme under criterion A is significantly represented by the former simulator building (Building 720), the two hangars (Buildings 723 and 727), and the operations building (Building 725). Criterion C is also met for Buildings 723 and 727 under the Army Aviation: Fixed and Rotary-Wing Training for their architectural significance.

4.1.1.8 Army Medicine: Hospital Integration (1958)

Prior to the mid-1950s, Army medical hospital facilities consisted of older hospitals constructed in the early 1900s and 1920, and World War II temporary station hospitals. The temporary construction consisted of a large group of primarily one-story ward, laboratory, surgical, and office buildings spread out over a wide area with connecting covered walkways. With the war over, and medical technology advancing rapidly, there was a nationwide need for larger, more integrated hospital facilities. This led to a standard design for the “modern” Army hospital constructed at installations across the country. In order to integrate all medical activities under one roof, the resulting design called for a multi-story building. In 1953, York & Sawyer of New York, New York submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers plans for a 500- to 1000-bed hospital which could be scaled down to fit local needs. This hospital had a large base to accommodate admitting, offices, supplies, and operating rooms. As the hospital went up in height, the architects stepped the building back to an elevator core and two ward wings. The total height of the building of the hospital was dependent on how many beds the installation needed. It was constructed out of concrete with large window canopies. At Fort Riley, the new hospital followed this standard plan and, like the others of its type, included state-of-the-art details such as a pneumatic tube distribution-communication system, and piped-in oxygen for critical treatment areas.

It was determined that Irwin Army Hospital (Building 600) and the associated heating plant (Building 615) built concurrently in 1957 were significant under NRHP Criterion A for illustrating the Army Medicine: Hospital Integration theme.

4.1.1.9 Operation Gyroscope (1955-1959)

Operation Gyroscope was a new system for troop rotation and replacement between the United States and overseas U.S. Army bases. Begun in 1955, the system did away with small unit exchanges and instituted rotations of battalions, regiments, or even entire divisions. In addition to unit size, this new system also allowed for families to accompany married personnel concurrently, and assigned soldiers to a particular unit for most of their military career. It was hoped that this new system would provide a higher level of troop morale, increased combat effectiveness, more integrated teamwork, and greater skill at mass troop movements. Fort Riley played an important role in this new system, having been selected to participate

in the initial rotation. The 10th Infantry Division moved to Germany as the 1st Infantry Division relocated to Fort Riley. The fort served as home base to both divisions when they returned from overseas deployments. Elements of the 1st Infantry Division returned to Germany in 1959, shortly before the Army discontinued the Gyroscope program. To house the division troops, more facilities were needed, and the development of the area known as Custer Hill was begun in 1955.

Of the structures built between 1956 and 1960 at Custer Hill for the 1st ID, significance resides in the buildings that exemplify the Operation Gyroscope training mission of the 1st Division. Their work was conducted in the offices and motor pools utilized for training.

4.1.2 Criterion B: Person

The property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

The available historical records provided no indication that the study properties were in any way associated with the life of an individual significant in U.S. history.

4.1.3 Criterion C: Design/construction

A property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The two aircraft hangars at Marshall Army Air Field (Buildings 723 and 727) individually characterize the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that is architecturally significant. These late 1950s hangars were part of a construction program launched by the Army to support their new air cavalry concept. This program was dominated by two standard hangar designs: Plan No. 39-01-62, entitled *12,000 Square Feet — 20,000 Square Feet with Shops*, and Plan No. 39-01-64 for *20,000 Square Feet — 35,000 Square Feet with Shops*. Both plans are essentially identical, with variation only in scale.

4.1.4 Criterion D: Information potential

The property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

The available historical records provided no indication that the study properties have yielded, or were likely to yield, any information important in prehistory or history.

4.1.5 State or local significance

There is no indication in the available historical record that the buildings and structures surveyed have any significance in a local or state context. Designs indicate that most properties under study were of types constructed on a nationwide scale. Drawings for most of these buildings were produced by the Post Engineer, or the Kansas City or Omaha districts of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The involvement of local architects, engineers, fabricators, and contractors to address site-specific conditions was standard practice at the time of construction and did not produce any variations or innovations of local or state significance.

4.1.6 Significant buildings and structures

After compiling the “Historic Context for Fort Riley Development, 1852-1963,” (Chapter 2 of this report), the project team followed the important themes uncovered in that context to determine which buildings possess significance. For buildings covered in the 1993 survey report, please see Appendix D. Determinations of significance for the buildings covered in the 2007 and 2008 studies is found in Table 2 below.

Table 2. List of Significant/Not Significant Buildings.

Bldg. No.	Year Built	Current Function	Significant Yes/No	Theme
198	1956	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	N	
314	1957	PROC MAINT FAC	N	
333	1948	ADMINISTRATION/SHOP CONTROL (DOL/DPW)	N	
447	1955	OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL	N	
448	1949	OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL	N	
449	1949	OUTDOOR POOL SERVICE BUILDING	N	
502	1959	POLICE/MP STA	N	
600	1957	MED CTR/HOSP	Y	Army Medicine
615	1957	HEAT PLT BLDG	Y	Army Medicine
633	1931	INFORMATION SYSTEMS PROCESSING CENTER	N	
720	1960	CO HQ BLDG	Y	Army Aviation

Bldg. No.	Year Built	Current Function	Significant Yes/No	Theme
721	1957	SEW/WST WTR TRT	N	
723	1959	STORAGE GP INST	Y	Army Aviation
725	1960	AVN UNIT OPS	Y	Army Aviation
727	1957	AC MAINT HGR	Y	Army Aviation
745	1958	FLAM MAT STR IN	N	
747	1960	PWR PLT BLDG	N	
1781	1960	STORAGE GP INST	N	
1955	1955	FLAM MAT STR IN	N	
1980	1949	REFUSE/GARBAGE BUILDING, RECYCLING	N	
2101	1952	COMMUNICATIONS CENTER	N	
2351	1960	ENG/HOUSING MNT	N	
2592	1941	SEWAGE/WASTE TREATMENT BUILDING	N	
2657	1960	ENG/HOUSING MNT	N	
3200	1958	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	N	
3201	1958	WTR SUP/TRT/BLD	N	
3202	1937	WATER SUPPLY/TREATMENT BUILDING (POTABLE)	N	
3203	1952	WATER SUPPLY/TREATMENT BUILDING (POTABLE)	N	
3204	1943	WATER SUPPLY/TREATMENT BUILDING (POTABLE)	N	
3205	1929	WATER SUPPLY/TREATMENT BUILDING (POTABLE)	N	
4320	1957	PLT/UTIL BLDG	N	
4604	1959	PLT/UTIL BLDG	N	
5200	1960	WATER STORAGE TANK (POTABLE)	N	
5201	1957	WTR SUP/TRT/BLD	N	
6420	1960	COMMO CTR	N	
6620	1963	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	N	
6641	1956	PLT/UTIL BLDG	N	
7024	1960	PHYS FIT CTR	N	
7086	1959	CHAPEL	N	
7165	1957	DISPATCH BLDG	Y	Operation Gyroscope
7168	1957	OIL STR BLDG	Y	Operation Gyroscope
7173	1957	VEH MAINT SHOP	Y	Operation Gyroscope
7174	1957	VEH MAINT SHOP	Y	Operation Gyroscope
7175	1957	ENG/HOUSING MNT	Y	Operation Gyroscope

Bldg. No.	Year Built	Current Function	Significant Yes/No	Theme
7176	1957	ENG/HOUSING MNT	Y	Operation Gyroscope
7243	1960	CO HQ BLDG	Y	Operation Gyroscope
7264	1958	ACS CTR	N	
7285	1960	AUTO-AID INST	N	
7465	1963	SEPARATE TOILET/SHOWER BUILDING	N	
7466	1963	OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL	N	
7467	1963	OUTDOOR POOL SERVICE BUILDING	N	
7515	1956	WATER STORAGE TANK (POTABLE)	N	
7710	1960	RG/TTGT HOUSE	N	
8132	1956	ENG/HOUSING MNT	N	
8133	1956	ENGINEERING/HOUSING MAINTENANCE SHOP	N	
9008	1948	SEPARATE TOILET/SHOWER BUILDING	N	
9081	1955	RG/TGT HOUSE	N	
9158	1961	RANGE SUPPORT BUILDING	N	
9165	1960	RG/TGT HOUSE	N	
9166	1960	SEP TOIL/SHOWER	N	
9185	1960	RG/TGT HOUSE	N	
9186	1960	SEP TOIL/SHOWER	N	
9389	1951	OBSERVATION TOWER	Y	Combat Training and Army Schools

Buildings/structures not found to be significant fall generally within one of three categories: (1) utilities; (2) morale, welfare and recreation (MWR); and (3) support. Utilities included buildings inventoried related to water/sewer systems, and the telephone system. MWR facilities inventoried for this report included swimming pools and related buildings, field houses, and a child care center. Support buildings' original uses included motor pool dispatch facilities, warehouses, and a prefabricated building used for range support. None of these buildings/structures were directly related to the significant historic themes.

4.2 Integrity assessment

Once the research team determined which buildings were potentially significant, they analyzed the current conditions of the buildings for retention of character-defining features. They also evaluated the buildings for the ability to convey their significance through the seven aspects of integrity (Appendix A). In the 2007 and 2008 studies, it was determined that all but three buildings (720, 723, and 725) had lost sufficient aspects of integrity to render them unable to visually convey their significance (Table 3).

Table 3. Retention of Integrity.

Significant Bldg No.	Year Built	Current Function	Retained Integrity Aspects
600	1957	MED CTR/HOSP	Location; Setting; Association
615	1957	HEAT PLT BLDG	Location; Setting; Association
720	1960	CO HQ BLDG	ALL
723	1959	STORAGE GP INST	ALL
725	1960	AVN UNIT OPS	ALL
727	1957	AC MAINT HGR	Location; Setting; Association
7165	1957	DISPATCH BLDG	Location; Setting; Association
7168	1957	OIL STR BLDG	Location; Setting; Association
7173	1957	VEH MAINT SHOP	Location; Setting; Association
7174	1957	VEH MAINT SHOP	Location; Setting; Association
7175	1957	ENG/HOUSING MNT	Location; Setting; Association
7176	1957	ENG/HOUSING MNT	Location; Setting; Association
7243	1960	CO HQ BLDG	Location; Setting; Association
9389	1951	OBSERVATION TOWER	Association (building moved in 1995)

4.3 Determinations of Eligibility

For the 2007 and 2008 studies, it was determined that only three buildings (720, 723, and 725) possessed both significance and sufficient integrity to be determined eligible to the NRHP (Table 4). Eligibility determinations for the buildings included in the 1993 survey and evaluation are in Appendix D.

Table 4. Determinations of Eligibility to the NRHP.

Significant Bldg No.	Year built	Current function	Eligible Yes/No	NRHP Criteria	Integrity Retained Yes/No
600	1957	MED CTR/HOSP	N	A	N
615	1957	HEAT PLT BLDG	N	A	N
720	1960	CO HQ BLDG	Y	A	Y
723	1959	STORAGE GP INST	Y	A & C	Y
725	1960	AVN UNIT OPS	Y	A	Y
727	1957	AC MAINT HGR	N	A & C	N
7165	1957	DISPATCH BLDG	N	A	N
7168	1957	OIL STR BLDG	N	A	N
7173	1957	VEH MAINT SHOP	N	A	N
7174	1957	VEH MAINT SHOP	N	A	N
7175	1957	ENG/HOUSING MNT	N	A	N
7176	1957	ENG/HOUSING MNT	N	A	N
7243	1960	CO HQ BLDG	N	A	N
9389	1951	OBSERVATION TOWER	N	A	N

4.4 Marshall Army Air Field

Three buildings at Marshall Army Air Field (720, 723, and 725) were determined eligible for the National Register with significance under Criterion A: Event and Criterion C: Design. The buildings also retain sufficient integrity to visually represent their significance. These buildings are eligible due to their documented direct association with the expanding aviation training activities at Fort Riley during the latter half of the 1950s, particularly with the air mobility efforts underway at that time and with the AAUTC established first at Fort Riley in 1955.

These three eligible properties were also evaluated for possible inclusion in a historic district. The current Fort Riley Historic District is confined to the Main Post area. While the results of all three inventories show there are currently 20 eligible buildings at Marshall Field, there are too many non-contributing buildings among the eligible ones (which include 720, 723, and 725) for there to be a cohesive aviation district. If the Fort Riley Main Post Historic District boundaries are re-evaluated in the future, it would be useful to consider including the eligible Marshall Army Air Field buildings.

5 Recommendations for Organization and Management of Eligible Properties

5.1 Proposed historic districts

An NRHP Historic District is defined as “...a geographically definable area...possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, and/or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.” Historic districts are usually areas of contiguous historic properties. The close proximity of the properties included in the district helps to maintain the sense of a coherent and related grouping that represents a specific time, period of time, or function. It was outside the scope of this report to define historic districts geographically – that was done as part of the NRHP Main Post Historic District nomination. The 1993-1994 report suggested possible districts based on the close historical, functional, and stylistic association of structures, with geography as a major, but not overriding, consideration.

The Main Post National Historic District at Fort Riley covers 640 acres and contains over 500 buildings (Figure 42). Additionally there are 19 buildings outside the Main Post National Historic District that are either listed on the National Register of Historic Places or deemed eligible for listing.⁴⁰⁸

In the 1993 study, districts were proposed for eligible buildings at Fort Riley. The proposed districts contain some buildings with low levels of significance (a district rating of 4), such as garages. Although these structures individually make little significant contribution to their proposed district, they are constructed of appropriate building materials and are a functional aspect of their associated structure. If ever these buildings need to be replaced or modified, they should be replaced with similar structures that are also sympathetic to the historic environment. Other buildings with a district rating of 4, such as open warehouses, are excluded as part of any

⁴⁰⁸ “Fort Riley and Junction City Kansas”, U.S. Army Office of Historic Property and Partnerships, <http://www.asaie.army.mil/Public/Partnerships/OHP/achp-riley.htm>

proposed historic district because they make no discernable contribution. Simple demolition of these buildings should have no significant impact on any district. Descriptions of these proposed districts and their constituent buildings can be found in Appendix D.

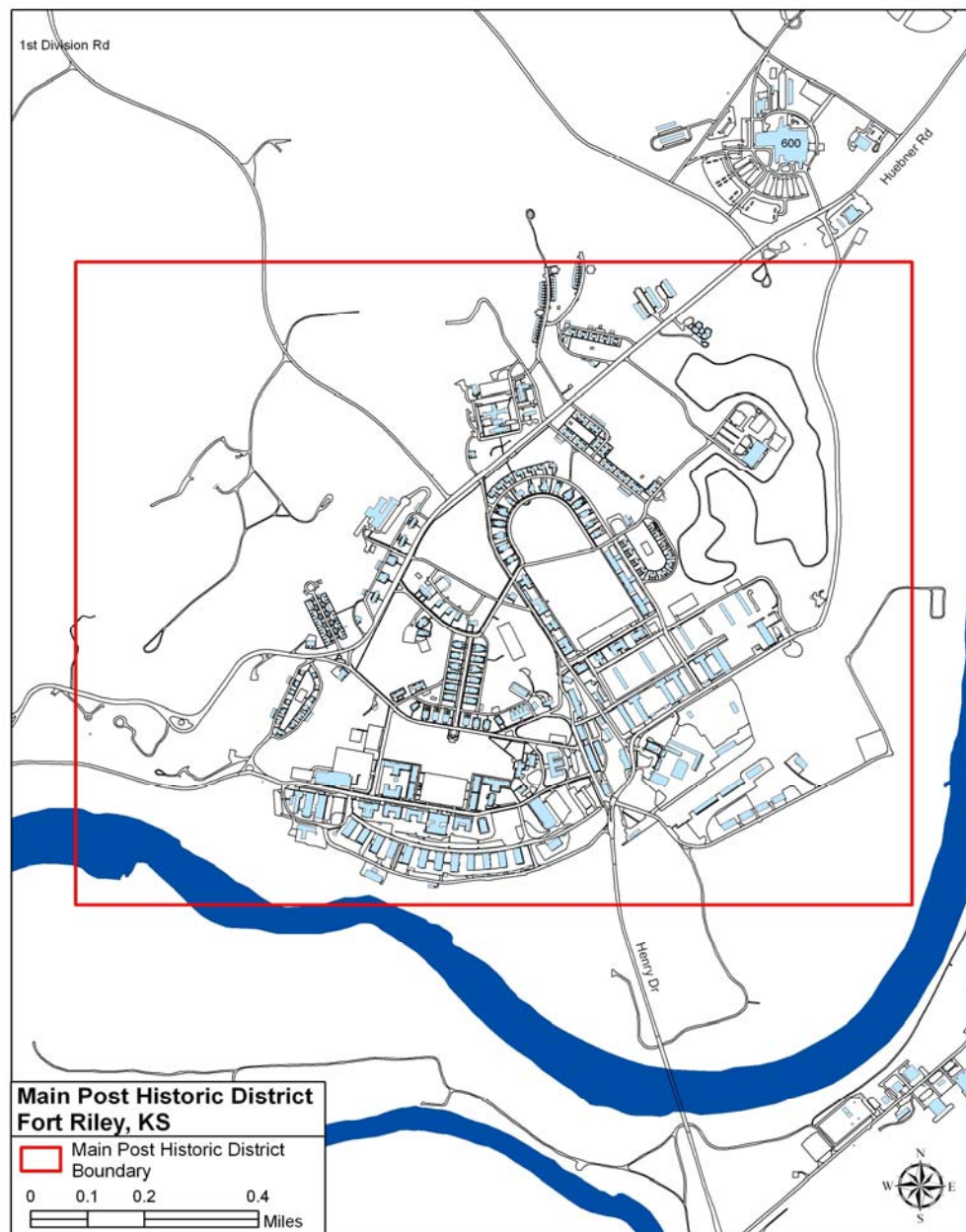


Figure 42. Map of Main Post showing Historic District boundaries (DPW, Fort Riley, Kansas)

In 1994, the findings were revised into a new set of proposed districts organized around historical themes. These districts, themes, and associated buildings can be found in Appendix E. This is the organization used in 2008 to re-evaluate the integrity of the eligible buildings.

5.2 Recommendations for the treatment and further research of historic structures at Fort Riley

By and large, the historic structures at Fort Riley appear to be in remarkably good condition, with one exception from the historic perspective. That is that Fort Riley has not been spared the negative effects of poor replacement window and door choices, one of the most pervasive problems in the field of historic preservation. Such replacements tend to give the historic buildings to which they are applied an appearance that is dull and lifeless. This appearance is often referred to as “the blank stare look,” for obvious reasons.

Although repair of existing windows and doors is preferable, the newer, more architecturally sensitive replacements may be installed in some buildings. These substitutions should be chosen for their similarity to the originals they are replacing. Such choices will greatly reduce the negative impact of necessary maintenance. For a full analysis of and complete set of recommendations for the treatment of windows in historic buildings, facilities managers may refer to the Secretary of the Interior’s publication on the subject.⁴⁰⁹

We recommend that a process be established whereby alterations (e.g. window replacement and re-siding) to historic structures at Fort Riley will be reviewed and assessed in light of the proposed alteration’s impact on the integrity of the property and any historic district of which that building may be a part or may visually impact.

A problem common to military installations – the need to construct new buildings within historic districts – needs to be addressed so that these new buildings do not seem out of place and detract from the integrity of historic districts. New buildings can be designed to minimize negative effects on a historic district. Design elements such as massing, materials,

⁴⁰⁹ *The Window Handbook: Successful Strategies for Rehabilitating Windows in Historic Buildings*, A technical manual by the National Park Service and the Georgia Institute of Technology. Available from the Historic Preservation Education Foundation, P.O. Box 27080, Central Station, Washington D.C. 20038-7080

colors, roof type, and others can be manipulated so that new construction will be less intrusive than buildings designed without regard for the historic environment. Much like the art of camouflage – where one does not attempt to look like a tree but rather to blend in with the trees – new buildings, while not attempting to recreate or mimic the historic style, can be designed in such a way that they appear to fit into their historic surroundings.

We recommend that a process be established whereby the design of new buildings, in close proximity to historic structures, be reviewed and assessed for their appropriateness in relation to the surrounding historic district.

The assessments of the condition of the buildings documented in this report were made from a very fast and cursory observation of the buildings. We recommend that a more complete and intensive study be made of the physical condition of all the structures documented in this report to identify the original and significant architectural features of the structures.

Following the completion of a Condition Assessment, a Maintenance Plan should be formulated to ensure that the historic structures at Fort Riley will be supported and preserved for years to come.

5.3 Recommendation Summary

1. Facilities managers should follow Secretary of the Interior Standards for window and door replacement in historic buildings.
2. An in-house process should be established to review proposed alterations to historic buildings and to review the design of new buildings to be located near historic buildings in order to minimize negative impacts from these alterations and any new construction.
3. A Condition Assessment should be made for all buildings documented in this report.
4. A Maintenance Plan should be formulated for all buildings documented in this report.
5. If the Fort Riley Main Post Historic District boundaries are re-evaluated in the future, it would be useful to consider including the eligible Marshall Army Air Field buildings.

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Appendix A: NHPA Methodology for Determining Eligibility of Historic Buildings and Levels of District Contribution (1993 Study)

Criteria for evaluation of significance

The NRHP Criteria for Evaluation describe how properties and districts are significant for their association with important events or persons (Criterion A and Criterion B), for their importance in design or construction (Criterion C), or for their information potential (Criterion D). The following is a brief description of each of the four NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (excerpted from *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*):

Criterion A: Event — The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Criterion B: Person — The property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Criterion C: Design/Construction — The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Criterion D: Information Potential — The property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Aspects of integrity

In addition to possessing historical significance, properties must also retain sufficient physical integrity of the features that convey its significance in order to be eligible to the NRHP.⁴¹¹

Historic properties either retain integrity (that is, convey their significance) or they do not. Within the concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity.

To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant.

Districts and individual resources are considered to be significant if they possess a majority of the following seven aspects of integrity:⁴¹²

1. **Location** — Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. **Design** — Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.
3. **Setting** — Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.
4. **Materials** — Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

⁴¹¹ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, (Washington, DC.: GPO, 1997), 44.

⁴¹² *Ibid.*, 44-45.

5. **Workmanship:** the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
6. **Feeling:** a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.
7. **Association:** the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Rating of District Contribution

Each building determined to be eligible to the Fort Riley Historic District in the 1993 study was given a rating of 1–5 to denote its contributing value to the district of which it is a part. The rating system conforms to HABS standards which are provided below.⁴¹³

Category 1 is the highest category; includes structures of major importance in history, architectural history, industrial history, and history of engineering. For these structures, restoration (or at the very least, a special historic structure maintenance plan) is recommended.

Category 2 includes structures of importance or structures of major importance to which unsympathetic modifications resulting in some loss of integrity may have been made.

Category 3 embraces structures of minor importance, but that contribute to the grouping of which they are a part, or more important structures to which unfortunate modifications of a major nature have been made, resulting in a significant loss of integrity.

Category 4 is for structures of little or no historic importance.

Category 5 is for intrusions.

⁴¹³ John Burns, ed., *Recording Historic Structures*, (Washington, D.C.: American Institute of Architects Press, 1989), 40-41. This rating system is no longer in use.

These category definitions are purposely general so that they can be tailored to the historical, architectural, industrial, or engineering values established for a particular grouping of structures.

Appendix B: All Buildings and Structures at Fort Riley Inventoried and Evaluated by ERDC-CERL as of September 2009

Table 5. Buildings and Structures Determined Eligible to the NRHP.

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	Significant Yes/No	Theme	Integrity Yes/No	Eligible Yes/No	NR Criteria
1	1888	Cavalry Post CG OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
1G	1935	Garage	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
2	1889	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
3	1855	Post Chapel	Yes	Original Post	Yes	Yes	A, C
4	1903	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
5	1904	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
6	1897	Post Chapel	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
7	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
8	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
9	1890	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
10	1890	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
11	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
12	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
13	1894	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
14	1894	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
15	1889	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
16	1893	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
17	1889	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
18	1903	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
19	1890	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
20	1897	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
21	1858	Calvary Post OQ	Yes	Original Post/Custer Quarters	Yes	Yes	A,B,C
22	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
23	1886	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
24	1855	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Original Post	Yes	Yes	A, C
25	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
26	1889	Cavalry Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
27	1909	Arnold Hall/BOQ Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
28	1889	Dispensary	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
29	1941	Red Cross Bldg	Yes	WW II Build-Up	Yes	Yes	A, C
30	1940	Garage	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	Significant Yes/No	Theme	Integrity Yes/No	Eligible Yes/No	NR Criteria
31	1940	Garage	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
40	1934	Student Officers' Apts	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
41	1934	Student Officers' Apts	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
45	1904	Carr Hall/BOQ Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
46	1940	Garage	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
47	1940	Garage	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
48	1940	Garage	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
70	1934	Field OQ	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
72	1934	Field OQ	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
74	1934	Field OQ	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
76	1934	Field OQ	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
78	1934	Field OQ	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
80	1934	Field OQ	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
82	1934	Field OQ	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
85	1909	Arty Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
86	1909	OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
87	1909	Arty Post Field OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
88	1897	Arty Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
89	1903	Arty Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
90	1897	Arty Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
91	1893	Arty Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
92	1889	Arty Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
93	1889	Arty Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
94	1903	Arty Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
95	1903	Arty Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
96	1889	Arty Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
97	1903	Arty Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
98	1904	Arty Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
99	1907	Arty Post Field OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
100	1887	Arty Post OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
102	1940	Garage	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
106	1934	Student Officers' Apts	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
108	1934	Student Officers' Apts	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
110	1910	OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
112	1940	Garage for 110 & 114	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
114	1910	OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
116	1940	Garage for 118	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
118	1934	Student Officers' Apts	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
123	1855	Chaplain's Qtrs	Yes	Original Post	Yes	Yes	A, C
125	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	Significant Yes/No	Theme	Integrity Yes/No	Eligible Yes/No	NR Criteria
126	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
127	1939	Garage for 125	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
128	1939	Garage for 126	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
129	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
130	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
131	1939	Garage for 129	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
132	1939	Garage for 130	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
133	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
134	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
135	1939	Garage for 133	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
136	1939	Garage for 134	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
137	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
138	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
139	1939	Garage for 137	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
140	1939	Garage for 138	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
141	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
142	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
143	1939	Garage for 141	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
144	1939	Garage for 142	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
150	1910	Civilians Qtrs	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
152	1903	NCO Qtrs	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
153	1938	Dbl NCO Qtrs	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
154	1940	Garage	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	C
155	1903	NCO Qtrs	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
156	1905	NCO Qtrs	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
157	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
158	1940	Garage	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
159	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
160	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
161	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
162	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
163	1940	Garage	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
164	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
165	1889	NCO Qtrs	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
166	1889	NCO Qtrs	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
167	1889	NCO Qtrs	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
170	1888	Sutler's Store/Waters Hall	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
200	1940	Patton Hall/Academic Bldg	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
202	1889	Drill Hall	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
203	1889	Post Guard House	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	Significant Yes/No	Theme	Integrity Yes/No	Eligible Yes/No	NR Criteria
205	1855	Post Hosp/Cav Admin Bldg	Yes	Original Post	Yes	Yes	A, C
206	1933	Post Theater	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
207	1905	Regimental HQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
208	1903	Cavalry Post Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
210	1889	Cavalry Post Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
211	1889 1946	Cavalry Post Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
212	1903	Cavalry Post Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
213	1889	Latrine/Motor School	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
214	1903	Cavalry Post Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
215	1886	Cavalry Post Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
216	1905	Guard House	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
217	1887	Cavalry Post Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
219	1887	Cavalry Post Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
221	1886	Cavalry Post Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
222	1907	School Stable/Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
223	1889	McGill Hall/Cav Post Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
224	1915	School Stable/Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
225	1889	Cavalry Post Latrine	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
226	1905	Vet Hospital	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
227	1908	Cooks/Bakers Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
228	1908	Veterinary Laboratory	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
229	1908	Drill Hall	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
236	1889	Street Car Station	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
240	1904	Farriers Shop	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
241	1904	Cavalry Stable Guard House	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
246	1916	Blacksmith Shop	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
247	1905	Cavalry Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
248	1938	Garage	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
251	1889	Cavalry Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
252	1905	Blacksmith Shop	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
253	1903	Cavalry Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
255	1903	Cavalry Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
257	1904	Cavalry Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
259	1904	Cavalry Stable Guard House	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
261	1904	Cavalry Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
263	1904	Cavalry Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
265	1904	Cavalry Stable Guard House	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	Significant Yes/No	Theme	Integrity Yes/No	Eligible Yes/No	NR Criteria
267	1904	Cavalry Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
269	1889	Cavalry Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
271	1897	Cavalry Stable Guard House	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
273	1889	Cavalry Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
275	1897	Cavalry Stable Guard House	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
277	1889	Cavalry Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
279	1897	Cavalry Stable Guard House	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
281	1912	Cavalry Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
283	1897	Cavalry Stable Guard House	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
289	1905	Field/Staff/Band Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
300	1890	Granary	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
301	1892	QM/Commissary Store	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes, but at risk	Yes	A, C
302	1908	QM Storehouse	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
303	1905	Subsistence Storehouse	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes, but at risk	Yes	A, C
304	1890	Coal Shed	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes, but at risk	Yes	A, C
305	1889	Heating Plant	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
306	1889	Engineer's Qtrs	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
307	1900	Ordnance Storehouse	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
308	1904	Ordnance Storehouse	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
309	1906	Vegetable Store	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
310	1902	Bakery	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
315	1935	Warehouse	Yes	WPA Camp	Yes	Yes	A, C
317	1935	Warehouse	Yes	WPA Camp	Yes	Yes	A, C
319	1936	Instruction Bldg	Yes	WPA Camp	Yes	Yes	A, C
330	1936	Teamsters' Qtrs	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
332	1897	QM Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes, but at risk	Yes	A, C
335	1897	Wagonmaster's Office	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
337	1897	Teamsters' Mess/Shop	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
350	1908	Granary	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
352	1909	QM Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes, but at risk	Yes	A, C
360	1889	Arty Post Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
362	1889	Arty Post Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
363	1909	Arty Gun Shed	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	Significant Yes/No	Theme	Integrity Yes/No	Eligible Yes/No	NR Criteria
364	1889	Arty Gun Guard	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
366	1889	Arty Post Guard	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
367	1903	Arty Gun Shed	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
368	1889	Arty Post Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
370	1904	Arty Work Shop	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
372	1889	Arty Post Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
374	1904	Arty Work Shop	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
375	1903	Arty Gun Shed	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
376	1901	Arty Post Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
378	1904	Arty Work Shop	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
380	1903	Arty Post Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
384	1904	Arty Work Shop	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
385	1904	Arty Gun Shed	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
386	1908/ 1954	Arty Post Stable	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
387	1907	Arty Gun Shed	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
388	1907	Arty Work Shop	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
400	1907	Bachelor OQ	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
401	1940	Garage (1943 addition)	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	C
402	1903	Gillis Hall/Arty Post Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
403	1889	Arty Post Admin Bldg	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes, but at risk	Yes	A, C
404	1902	Fremont Hall/Arty Post Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
405	1910	Gym/Arty Post Exchange	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
406	1909	Arty Bank Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
407	1907	Arty Post Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
408	1909	Arty Guard House	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
409	1889	Gillis Hall/Arty Post Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
410	1897	Rose Hall/Arty Post Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
411	1889	Waybur Hall/Arty Post Bks	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
415	1930	Double NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
416	1930	Double NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
417	1930	Double NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
418	1930	Double NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
419	1930	Double NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
420	1930	Double NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
422	1930	Double NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
423	1930	Double NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
424	1930	Double NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
425	1909	NCO Qtrs	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	Significant Yes/No	Theme	Integrity Yes/No	Eligible Yes/No	NR Criteria
426	1909	NCO Qtrs	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
430	1932	Fire Station	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
431	1940	Garage	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
432	1934	Student Officers' Apts	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
433	1934	Student Officers' Apts	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
434	1940	Garage	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
435	1930	Student Officers' Apts	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
436	1930	Student Officers' Apts	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
437	1930	Student Officers' Apts	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
438	1928	Student Officers' Apts	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
439	1928	Student Officers' Apts	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
440	1928	Student Officers' Apts	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
441	1928	Student Officers' Apts	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
442	1940	Garage	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
443	1940	Garage	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
444	1928	Student Officers' Apts	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
500	1889	Hospital/Post HQ (additions)	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
505	1909	Hospital NCO Qtrs	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
507	1891	Hospital Steward Qtrs	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
509	1910	Isolation Hospital	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
510	1931	Nurses' Qtrs/Grimes Hall	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
520	1939	Dbl NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
521	1940	Garage	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
523	1939	Dbl NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
524	1925	Civ Fire Chief's Qtrs	Yes	1927-1940 Bungalow	Yes	Yes	C
525	1930	Dbl NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
527	1940	Garage	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
529	1931	Dbl NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
531	1931	Dbl NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
533	1940	Garage	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
535	1939	Dbl NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
550	1891	Magazine	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A,B,C
720	1960	Flight Simulator	Yes	Army Aviation	Yes	Yes	A
723	1959	Hangar	Yes	Army Aviation	Yes	Yes	A, C
725	1960	Operations Building	Yes	Army Aviation	Yes	Yes	A
741	1932	Marshall Field Hangar	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
743	1941	AF Ops Bldg	Yes	WW II Build-Up	Yes	Yes	A, C
748	1907	Polo Bungalow	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	Significant Yes/No	Theme	Integrity Yes/No	Eligible Yes/No	NR Criteria
751	1941	Vehicle Storage Shed	Yes	WWII Build-Up	Yes	Yes	A, C
755	1934	NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
757	1934	NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
759	1934	NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
760	1934	Barracks	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
761	1934	NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
763	1934	NCO Garages	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
765	1934	NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
767	1934	NCO Q	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
780	1934	CO OQ	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
782	1934	CO OQ	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
784	1934	CO OQ	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
786	1934	CO OQ	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
788	1934	CO OQ	Yes	1927-1940	Yes	Yes	A, C
1020	1911	Quarters for Packers, Muleskinners, and Farriers	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C
1022	1914	Blacksmith Shop	Yes	Cavalry and Artillery	Yes	Yes	A, C

* Denotes reconstruction

Table 6. Buildings and Structures Determined Not Eligible to the NRHP.

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	Significant Yes/No	Theme	Integrity Yes/No
180	1914	Dry Cleaning	No		
181	1930	Dry Cleaning Plant	No		
182	1940	Flammable Storage	No		
184	1941	Laundry Boiler House	No		
198	1956	Water Pump House	No		
209	1936	Inflammable Materials Storehouse	No		
312	1930	Open Warehouse	No		
314	1957	Hay Shed	No		
316	1929	Storehouse	No		
333	1948	Motor Dispatch/Engineer Administration	No		
334	1897	QM Garage	No		
336	1897	Ambulance Shed	No		
338	1904	Wagon/Lumber Shed	No		
354	1917	Gas Station	No		
390	1944	Sewage Treatment Plant	No		
392	1944	Sewage Treatment Plant	No		
447	1955	Officers' Club Swimming Pool	No		

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	Significant Yes/No	Theme	Integrity Yes/No
448	1949	Officers' Club Swimming Pool	No		
449	1949	Officers' Club Swimming Pool Filter House	No		
502	1959	Information Booth (MP)	No		
550	1891	General Storehouse	No		
600	1957	Hospital	Yes	Army Medicine	No
615	1957	Boiler House, Hospital	Yes	Army Medicine	No
630	1917	Officers Family Housing	No		
632	1931	Operations General Purpose	No		
633	1931	Warehouse/Shop	No		
634	1929	Term Equipment Bldg	No		
721	1957	Waste Treatment Plant	No		
727	1957	Hangar	Yes	Army Aviation	No
745	1958	Generator House	No		
747	1960	Generator House	No		
754	1941	Storehouse	No		
928	1941	Small Arms Pyro Magazine	No		
930	1941	High Explosives Magazine	No		
931	1941	Small Arms Pyro Magazine	No		
932	1941	Small Arms Pyro Magazine	No		
933	1941	Small Arms Pyro Magazine	No		
934	1941	High Explosives Magazine	No		
935	1941	Small Arms Pyro Magazine	No		
936	1941	Small Arms Pyro Magazine	No		
937	1941	Small Arms Pyro Magazine	No		
938	1929	Small Arms Pyro Magazine	No		
939	1930	Small Arms Pyro Magazine	No		
940	1941	Small Arms Pyro Magazine	No		
941	1927	Small Arms Pyro Magazine	No		
1671	1941	Maintenance Shed	No		
1781	1960	Latrine	No		
1955	1955	Radioactive Materials Storage	No		
1980	1949	Field House /Physical Fitness Center	No		
2101	1952	Telephone Exchange	No		
2269	1929	Open Warehouse	No		
2351	1960	Motor Repair Shop	No		
2592	1941	Sewage Treatment Plant	No		
2598	1941	Water Well with Pump Station	No		
2599	1941	Water Well with Pump Station	No		

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	Significant Yes/No	Theme	Integrity Yes/No
2657	1960	Target House	No		
3200	1958	Well House #7	No		
3201	1958	Well House #6	No		
3202	1937	Water Well with Pump Station	No		
3203	1952	Water Well with Pump Station	No		
3204	1943	Water Well with Pump Station	No		
3205	1929	Water Well with Pump Station	No		
3208	1929	FE Storehouse/Water Control House	No		
4320	1957	Gas Pressure Reducing Station	No		
4604	1959	Gas Pressure Reducing Station	No		
5200	1960	Elevated Water Tank	No		
5201	1957	Water Booster Station	No		
6420	1960	Telephone Exchange	No		
6620	1963	Noncommissioned Officers Open Mess/ Community Center	No		
6641	1956	Gas Pressure Reducing Station	No		
7024	1960	Physical Fitness Center	No		
7086	1959	Chapel	No		
7165	1957	Dispatch Office	Yes	Operation Gyroscope	No
7168	1957	Oil House	Yes	Operation Gyroscope	No
7173	1957	Motor Repair Shop	Yes	Operation Gyroscope	No
7174	1957	Motor Repair Shop	Yes	Operation Gyroscope	No
7175	1957	Motor Repair Shop	Yes	Operation Gyroscope	No
7176	1957	Motor Repair Shop	Yes	Operation Gyroscope	No
7243	1960	Administration & Storage	Yes	Operation Gyroscope	No
7264	1958	Service Club #9	No		
7285	1960	Theater	No		
7465	1963	Bath House	No		
7466	1963	Swimming Pool	No		
7467	1963	Swimming Pool Pump House	No		
7515	1956	Elevated Water Tank	No		
7710	1960	Target House	No		
8132	1956	FE Storehouse	No		
8133	1956	Chlorinator Building/FE Storehouse	No		
9008	1948	Field Range Latrine	No		
9081	1955	unknown	No		

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	Significant Yes/No	Theme	Integrity Yes/No
9158	1961	Storage & Maintenance Building (Trainfire)	No		
9165	1960	Target House	No		
9166	1960	Latrine	No		
9185	1960	Target House	No		
9186	1960	Latrine	No		
9389	1951	Observation Tower	Yes	Combat Training and Army Schools	No

Appendix C: Integrity Review for Properties Declared Eligible in 1993

This appendix presents tables that show results for the 2008 reassessment of integrity for the Fort Riley thematic groups that make up the historic districts originally identified in 1993.

Table 7. Reassessment of integrity: Original Post Thematic Group.

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	NR Criteria	Re-roofed	Window Mods	Door Mods	Other Mods, Adds	Integrity
3	1855	Post Chapel	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
21	1858	Cavalry Post OQ	A, B, C	X	X	X	X	yes*
24	1855	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
123	1855	Chaplain's Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
205	1855	Post Hosp/Cav Admin Bldg	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes

Table 8. Reassessment of integrity: Cavalry and Artillery Thematic Group.

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	NR Criteria	Re-roofed	Window Mods	Door Mods	Other Mods, Adds	Integrity
1	1888	Cavalry Post CG OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
2	1889	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
4	1903	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
5	1904	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
6	1897	Post Chapel	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
7	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
8	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
9	1890	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
10	1890	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
11	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
12	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
13	1894	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
14	1894	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
15	1889	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
16	1893	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
17	1889	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
18	1903	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
19	1890	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	NR Criteria	Re-roofed	Window Mods	Door Mods	Other Mods, Adds	Integrity
20	1897	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
22	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
23	1886	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
25	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
26	1889	Cavalry Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
27	1909	Arnold Hall/BOQ Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
28	1889	Dispensary	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
45	1904	Carr Hall/BOQ Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
85	1909	Arty Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
86	1909	OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
87	1909	Arty Post Field OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
88	1897	Arty Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
89	1903	Arty Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
90	1897	Arty Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
91	1893	Arty Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
92	1889	Arty Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
93	1889	Arty Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
94	1903	Arty Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
95	1903	Arty Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
96	1889	Arty Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
97	1903	Arty Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
98	1904	Arty Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
99	1907	Arty Post Field OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
100	1887	Arty Post OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
110	1910	OQ	A, C	X	X	—	X	yes
114	1910	OQ	A, C	X	X	—	X	yes
150	1910	Civilians Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
152	1903	NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
155	1903	NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
156	1905	NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
165	1889	NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
166	1889	NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
167	1889	NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
170	1888	Sutler's Store/Waters Hall	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
202	1889	Drill Hall	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
203	1889	Post Guard House	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
207	1905	Regimental HQ	A, C	X	X	—	X	yes
208	1903	Cavalry Post Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
210	1889	Cavalry Post Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	NR Criteria	Re-roofed	Window Mods	Door Mods	Other Mods, Adds	Integrity
211	1889/1946	Cavalry Post Bks	A,C	X	X	unknown	—	yes, but at risk
212	1903	Cavalry Post Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
213	1889	Latrine/Motor School	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
214	1903	Cavalry Post Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
215	1886	Cavalry Post Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
216	1905	Guard House	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
217	1887	Cavalry Post Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
219	1887	Cavalry Post Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
221	1886	Cavalry Post Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
222	1907	School Stable/Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
223	1889	McGill Hall/Cavalry Post Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
224	1915	School Stable/Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
225	1889	Cavalry Post Latrine	A, C	X	—	X	X	yes
226	1905	Vet Hospital	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
227	1908	Cooks/Bakers Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
228	1908	Veterinary Laboratory	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
229	1908	Drill Hall	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
236	1889	Street Car Station	A, C	X	—	—	—	yes
240	1904	Farriers Shop	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
241	1904	Cavalry Stable Guard House	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
246	1916	Blacksmith Shop	A, C	X	X	—	X	yes
247	1905	Cavalry Stable	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
251	1889	Cavalry Stable	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
252	1905	Blacksmith/Carpentry Shop	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
253	1903	Cavalry Stable	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
255	1903	Cavalry Stable	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
257	1904	Cavalry Stable	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
259	1904	Cavalry Stable Guard House	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
261	1904	Cavalry Stable	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
263	1904	Cavalry Stable	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
265	1904	Cavalry Stable Guard House	A, C	X	—	X	—	yes
267	1904	Cavalry Stable	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
269	1889	Cavalry Stable	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
271	1897	Cavalry Stable Guard House	A, C	X	—	X	—	yes
273	1889	Cavalry Stable	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	NR Criteria	Re-roofed	Window Mods	Door Mods	Other Mods, Adds	Integrity
275	1897	Cavalry Stable Guard House	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
277	1889	Cavalry Stable	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
279	1897	Cavalry Stable Guard House	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
281	1912	Cavalry Stable	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
283	1897	Cavalry Stable Guard House	A, C	X	—	X	X	yes
289	1905	Field/Staff/Band Stable	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
300	1890	Granary	A, C	X	—	X	X	yes
301	1892	QM/Commissary Store	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes, but at risk
302	1908	QM Storehouse	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
303	1905	Subsistence Storehouse	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes, but at risk
304	1890	Coal Shed	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes, but at risk
305	1889	Heating Plant	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
306	1889	Engineer's Qtrs	A, C	X	—	—	X	yes
307	1900	Ordnance Storehouse	A, C	X	—	X	X	yes
308	1904	Ordnance Storehouse	A, C	X	—	X	X	yes
309	1906	Vegetable Store	A, C	X	—	—	X	yes
310	1902	Bakery	A, C	X	—	X	X	yes
330	1936	Teamsters' Qtrs	A, C	X	—	—	X	yes
332	1897	QM Stable	A, C	X	—	X	X	yes, but at risk
335	1897	Wagonmaster's Office	A, C	X	—	—	X	yes
337	1897	Teamsters' Mess/Shop	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
350	1908	Granary	A, C	X	—	X	X	yes
352	1909	QM Stable	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes, but at risk
360	1889	Arty Post Stable	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
362	1889	Arty Post Stable	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
363	1909	Arty Gun Shed	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
364	1889	Arty Gun Guard	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
366	1889	Arty Post Guard	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
367	1903	Arty Gun Shed	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
368	1889	Arty Post Stable	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
370	1904	Arty Work Shop	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
372	1889	Arty Post Stable	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
374	1904	Arty Work Shop	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
375	1903	Arty Gun Shed	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	NR Criteria	Re-roofed	Window Mods	Door Mods	Other Mods, Adds	Integrity
376	1901	Arty Post Stable	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
378	1904	Arty Work Shop	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
380	1903	Arty Post Stable	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
384	1904	Arty Work Shop	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
385	1904	Arty Gun Shed	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
386	1908	Arty Post Stable	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
387	1907	Arty Gun Shed	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
388	1907	Arty Work Shop	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
400	1907	Bachelor OQ	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
402	1903	Gillis Hall/Arty Post Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
403	1889	Arty Post Admin Bldg	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes, but at risk
404	1902	Fremont Hall/Arty post Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
405	1910	Gym/Arty Post Exchange	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
406	1909	Arty Bank Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
407	1907	Arty Post Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
408	1909	Arty Guard House	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
409	1889	Gillis Hall/Arty Post Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
410	1897	Rose Hall/Arty Post Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
411	1889	Waybur Hall/Arty Post Bks	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
425	1909	NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
426	1909	NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
500	1889	Hospital/Post HQ (additions)	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
505	1909	Hospital NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	—	—	X	yes
507	1891	Hospital Steward Qtrs	A, C	X	—	—	—	yes
509	1910	Isolation Hospital	A, C	X	—	X	X	yes
550	1891	Magazine	A, B, C	—	—	—	—	yes
748	1907	Polo Bungalow	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
1020	1911	Quarters for Packers, Muleskinners, and Farriers	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
1022	1914	Blacksmith Shop	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes

* Denotes reconstruction

Table 9. Reassessment of integrity of the 1927-1940 Thematic Group.

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	NR Criteria	Re-roofed	Window Mods	Door Mods	Other Mods, Adds	Integrity
1G	1935	Garage	A, C	X	—	X	—	yes
30	1940	Garage	A, C	X	—	—	X	yes
31	1940	Garage	A, C	X	—	X	X	yes

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	NR Criteria	Re-roofed	Window Mods	Door Mods	Other Mods, Adds	Integrity
40	1934	Student Officers' Apts	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
41	1934	Student Officers' Apts	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
46	1940	Garage	A, C	X	—	—	X	yes
47	1940	Garage	A, C	X	—	—	X	yes
48	1940	Garage	A, C	X	—	X	X	yes
70	1934	Field OQ	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
72	1934	Field OQ	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
74	1934	Field OQ	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
76	1934	Field OQ	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
78	1934	Field OQ	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
80	1934	Field OQ	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
82	1934	Field OQ	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
102	1940	Garage	A, C	X	—	X	—	yes
106	1934	Student Officers' Apts	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
108	1934	Student Officers' Apts	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
112	1940	Garage for 110 & 114	A, C	X	—	X	—	yes
116	1940	Garage for 118	A, C	X	—	X	—	yes
118	1934	Student Officers' Apts	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
125	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
126	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
127	1939	Garage for 125	A, C	—	—	X	—	yes
128	1939	Garage for 126	A, C	—	—	X	—	yes
129	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
130	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
131	1939	Garage for 129	A, C	—	—	X	—	yes
132	1939	Garage for 130	A, C	—	—	X	—	yes
133	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
134	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
135	1939	Garage for 133	A, C	—	—	X	—	yes
136	1939	Garage for 134	A, C	—	—	X	—	yes
137	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
138	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
139	1939	Garage for 137	A, C	—	—	X	—	yes

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	NR Criteria	Re-roofed	Window Mods	Door Mods	Other Mods, Adds	Integrity
140	1939	Garage for 138	A, C	—	—	X	—	yes
141	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
142	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
143	1939	Garage for 141	A, C	—	—	X	—	yes
144	1939	Garage for 142	A, C	—	—	X	—	yes
153	1938	Dbl NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
154	1940	Garage	C	X	—	X	—	yes
157	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
158	1940	Garage	A, C	X	—	X	—	yes
159	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
160	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
161	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
162	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
163	1940	Garage	A, C	X	—	X	—	yes
164	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
200	1940	Patton Hall/Academic Bldg	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
206	1933	Post Theater	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
248	1938	Garage	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
401	1940	Garage (1943 addition)	C	X	—	X	—	yes
415	1930	Double NCO Q	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
416	1930	Double NCO Q	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
417	1930	Double NCO Q	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
418	1930	Double NCO Q	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
419	1930	Double NCO Q	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
420	1930	Double NCO Q	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
422	1930	Double NCO Q	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
423	1930	Double NCO Q	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
424	1930	Double NCO Q	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
430	1932	Fire Station	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
431	1940	Garage	A, C	X	—	X	—	yes
432	1934	Student Officers' Apts	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
433	1934	Student Officers' Apts	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
434	1940	Garage	A, C	X	—	X	—	yes

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	NR Criteria	Re-roofed	Window Mods	Door Mods	Other Mods, Adds	Integrity
435	1930	Student Officers' Apts	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
436	1930	Student Officers' Apts	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
437	1930	Student Officers' Apts	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
438	1928	Student Officers' Apts	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
439	1928	Student Officers' Apts	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
440	1928	Student Officers' Apts	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
441	1928	Student Officers' Apts	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
442	1940	Garage	A, C	X	—	X	—	yes
443	1940	Garage	A, C	X	—	X	—	yes
444	1928	Student Officers' Apts	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
510	1931	Nurses' Qtrs/Grimes Hall	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
520	1939	DbI NCO Q	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
521	1940	Garage	A, C	—	—	X	—	yes
523	1939	DbI NCO Q	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
524	1925	Civ Fire Chief's Qtrs	C	X	X	X	X	yes
525	1930	DbI NCO Q	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
527	1940	Garage	A, C	—	—	X	—	yes
529	1931	DbI NCO Q	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
531	1931	DbI NCO Q	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
533	1940	Garage	A, C	—	—	X	—	yes
535	1939	DbI NCO Q	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
741	1932	Marshall Field Hangar	A, C	X	—	X	X	yes
755	1934	NCO Q	A, C	X	—	—	—	yes
757	1934	NCO Q	A, C	X	—	—	—	yes
759	1934	NCO Q	A, C	X	—	—	—	yes
760	1934	Barracks	A, C	X	—	—	—	yes
761	1934	NCO Q	A, C	X	—	—	—	yes
763	1934	NCO Garages	A, C	X	—	X	—	yes
765	1934	NCO Q	A, C	X	—	—	—	yes
767	1934	NCO Q	A, C	X	—	—	—	yes
780	1934	CO OQ	A, C	X	X	—	—	yes
782	1934	CO OQ	A, C	X	X	—	—	yes
784	1934	CO OQ	A, C	X	X	—	—	yes

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	NR Criteria	Re-roofed	Window Mods	Door Mods	Other Mods, Adds	Integrity
786	1934	CO OQ	A, C	X	X	—	—	yes
788	1934	CO OQ	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes

Table 10. Reassessment of integrity of the WPA Camp Thematic Group.

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	NR Criteria	Re-roofed-	Window Mods	Door Mods	Other Mods, Adds	Integrity
315	1935	Warehouse	A, C	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	yes
317	1935	Warehouse	A, C	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	yes
319	1936	Instruction Bldg	A,C	unknown	X	X	unknown	no ⁴¹⁴

Table 11. Reassessment of integrity of the World War II Build-Up Thematic Group.

Bldg No.	Year Built	Original Use	NR Criteria	Re-roofed	Window Mods	Door Mods	Other Mods, Adds	Integrity
29	1941	Red Cross Bldg	A, C	X	X	X	X	yes
743	1941	AF Ops Bldg	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes
751	1941	Vehicle Storage Shed	A, C	X	X	X	—	yes

⁴¹⁴ Determination of non-integrity made by e2M group in 2009 for a different study.

Appendix D: Proposed Historic Districts at Fort Riley, 1993 Study

Many structures documented in this report fall into eight groups or districts:

1. Cavalry Post
2. Artillery Post
3. QM Supply/Service District
4. Hospital/Post Headquarters District
5. Marshall Army Airfield
6. Officers' Family Housing District
7. Student Officers' Apartments District
8. Packers Camp

The districts at Fort Riley developed as a result of various building programs, and like most military installations, these building programs center around periods of conflict. Most of the districts are based on a combination of period, style, and function.

Below is a description of each proposed district, a discussion of the rationale behind the assignment of the district ratings, and a discussion of the historic influences that led to the formation of the proposed district. A list of buildings constituting the representative districts follows the general district descriptions. Included in these lists are: year built, original use, and rating for each building describing its own level of contribution to the district of which it is a member. For a description of the rating system used, see Appendix A.

Cavalry Post

This district is comprised of eighty-seven buildings, all of limestone. It is significant as an early master planning entity and each of the buildings within it are significant for their representation of Kansas limestone construction. The Cavalry Post is located at the site of the original Camp Center and therefore includes some of the oldest extant buildings at Fort Riley.

Four structures (Buildings 3, 24, 123, and 205) predate the Civil War and Building 21 is a reconstruction representative of the pre-Civil War quarters that originally occupied its site. Of these particular buildings, all but one have been given a rating of 1. Unfortunately, Building 205 has been significantly altered. The addition of wings and a clock tower, coupled with numerous modifications to the interior to accommodate the U. S. Cavalry Museum, resulted in a rating of 2. Buildings 180 through 185, the post laundry facilities, do not contribute to the district for various reasons. Buildings 183, 184, and 185 are temporary structures and therefore excluded from this study. Building 180, in limestone, is degraded by the addition of Building 181, in brick. Fort Riley possesses far too many good examples of Kansas limestone construction to save those with unsympathetic additions. Building 182 is purely functional in nature and contributes little to its surrounds. The same is true of Building 209. Most of the remaining non-contributing structures do not predate 1946 and therefore are excluded from this study. However, we should mention that Building 211 (1946) will need to be reviewed in the near future. [Building 29 is not owned by Fort Riley]

Table 12. Cavalry Post: District Membership and Ratings.

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	Rating
1	1888	Cavalry Post CG OQ	2
1G	1935	Garage	4
2	1889	Cavalry Post OQ	2
3	1855	Post Chapel	1
4	1903	Cavalry Post OQ	2
5	1904	Cavalry Post OQ	2
6	1897	Post Chapel	2
7	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	2
8	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	2
9	1890	Cavalry Post OQ	2
10	1890	Cavalry Post OQ	2
11	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	2
12	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	2
13	1894	Cavalry Post OQ	2
14	1894	Cavalry Post OQ	2
15	1889	Cavalry Post OQ	2

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	Rating
16	1893	Cavalry Post OQ	2
17	1889	Cavalry Post OQ	2
18	1903	Cavalry Post OQ	2
19	1890	Cavalry Post OQ	2
20	1897	Cavalry Post OQ	2
21	1858	Cavalry Post OQ	1
22	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	2
23	1886	Cavalry Post OQ	2
24	1855	Cavalry Post OQ	1
25	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	2
26	1889	Cavalry Post OQ	2
27	1909	Arnold Hall/BOQ Bks	3
28	1889	Dispensary	3
29	1941	Red Cross Bldg	3
30	1940	Garage	4
31	1940	Garage	4
45	1904	Carr Hall/BOQ Bks	3
46	1940	Garage	4
47	1940	Garage	4
48	1940	Garage	4
123	1855	Chaplain's Qtrs	1
170	1888	Sutler's Store/Waters Hall	3
200	1940	Patton Hall/Academic Bldg	3
202	1889	Drill Hall	3
203	1889	Post Guard House	3
205	1855	Post Hosp/Cavalry Admin Bldg	2
206	1933	Post Theatre	3
207	1905	Regimental HQ	3
208	1903	Cavalry Post Bks	3
210	1889	Cavalry Post Bks	3
212	1903	Cavalry Post Bks	3
213	1889	Latrine/Motor School	3
214	1903	Cavalry Post Bks	3

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	Rating
215	1886	Cavalry Post Bks	3
216	1905	Guard House	3
217	1887	Cavalry Post Bks	3
219	1887	Cavalry Post Bks	3
221	1886	Cavalry Post Bks	3
222	1907	School Stable/Bks	3
223	1889	McGill Hall/Cavalry Post Bks	3
224	1915	School Stable/Bks	3
225	1889	Cavalry Post Latrine	3
226	1905	Vet Hospital	3
227	1908	Cooks/Bakers Bks	3
228	1908	Veterinary Laboratory	3
229	1908	Drill Hall	3
236	1889	Street Car Station	3
240	1904	Farriers Shop	3
241	1904	Cavalry Stable Guard House	3
246	1916	Blacksmith Shop	3
247	1905	Cavalry Stable	3
248	1938	Garage	3
251	1889	Cavalry Stable	3
252	1905	Blacksmith/Carpentry Shop	3
253	1903	Cavalry Stable	3
255	1903	Cavalry Stable	3
257	1904	Cavalry Stable	3
259	1904	Cavalry Stable Guard House	3
261	1904	Cavalry Stable	3
263	1904	Cavalry Stable	3
265	1904	Cavalry Stable Guard House	3
267	1904	Cavalry Stable	3
269	1889	Cavalry Stable	3
271	1897	Cavalry Stable Guard House	3
273	1889	Cavalry Stable	3

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	Rating
275	1897	Cavalry Stable Guard House	3
277	1889	Cavalry Stable	3
279	1897	Cavalry Stable Guard House	3
281	1912	Cavalry Stable	3
283	1897	Cavalry Stable Guard House	3
289	1905	Field/Staff/Band Stable	3

Artillery Post

This district is comprised of forty-seven buildings, all of limestone construction. The Artillery Post is located next to the Cavalry Post and is significant as the second major planning entity at Fort Riley. The structures within this district are significant for their representation of Kansas limestone construction. Buildings 85–100 have been given a rating of 2 because they are exceptional examples of limestone construction and they help define an important landscape feature, the Artillery Parade Field. While nearby barracks and administrative buildings also help define the parade field, they unfortunately had to add several public safety modifications required of public buildings (i.e. fire escape ladders). Such modifications are usually not required of private residences.

Table 13. Artillery Post: District Membership and Ratings.

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	Rating*
85	1909	Arty Post OQ	2
86	1909	OQ	2
87	1909	Arty Post Field OQ	2
88	1897	Arty Post OQ	2
89	1903	Arty Post OQ	2
90	1897	Arty Post OQ	2
91	1893	Arty Post OQ	2
92	1889	Arty Post OQ	2
93	1889	Arty Post OQ	2
94	1903	Arty Post OQ	2
95	1903	Arty Post OQ	2

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	Rating*
96	1889	Arty Post OQ	2
97	1903	Arty Post OQ	2
98	1904	Arty Post OQ	2
99	1907	Art Post Field OQ	2
100	1887	Arty Post OQ	2
360	1889	Arty Post Stable	3
362	1889	Arty Post Stable	3
363	1909	Arty Gun Shed	3
364	1889	Arty Gun Guard	3
366	1889	Arty Post Guard	3
367	1903	Arty Gun Shed	3
368	1889	Arty Post Stable	3
370	1904	Arty Work Shop	3
372	1889	Arty Post Stable	3
374	1904	Arty Work Shop	3
375	1903	Arty Gun Shed	3
376	1901	Arty Post Stable	3
378	1904	Arty Work Shop	3
380	1903	Arty Post Stable	3
384	1904	Arty Work Shop	3
385	1904	Arty Gun Shed	3
386	1908	Arty Post Stable	3
387	1907	Arty Gun Shed	3
388	1907	Arty Work Shop	3
400	1907	Bachelor OQ	3
401	1940	Garage (1943 addition)	—
402	1903	Gillis Hall/Arty Post Bks	—
403	1889	Arty Post Admin Bldg	—
404	1902	Fremont Hall/Arty post Bks	—
405	1910	Gym/Arty Post Exchange	—
406	1909	Arty Bank Bks	3
407	1907	Arty Post Bks	3
408	1909	Arty Guard House	—

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	Rating*
409	1889	Gillis Hall/Arty Post Bks	—
410	1897	Rose Hall/Arty Post Bks	—
411	1889	Waybur Hall/Arty Post Bks	—
550	1891	Magazine	—

* Properties with ratings showing a dash indicate no rating was given in the 1993 report that this data was drawn from.

QM Supply/Service District

This district is comprised of seventeen buildings, and all but one (Building 306) is limestone construction. The QM Supply/Service District is located between and to the south of the Cavalry and Artillery Posts. These structures served their respective functions in support of the Cavalry and Artillery Posts. Most are significant for their representation of Kansas limestone construction. Building 306, however, represents the only 19th-century single-family brick residence extant at Fort Riley, and thus its rating of 2.

Several buildings near the railroad do not predate 1946, and those that do were considered non-contributing (such as open warehouses). Buildings 313, 315, 317, and 319 do not possess those characteristics necessary for inclusion in an historic district. While Buildings 334, 336, and 338 are of limestone construction, unsympathetic modifications prevent them from inclusion in the proposed QM Supply/Service District. Building 354 is in such a state of disrepair, that most of its integrity is gone.

Table 14. QM Supply/Service District: District Membership and Ratings.

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	Rating
300	1890	Granary	3
301	1892	QM/Commissary Store	3
302	1908	QM Storehouse	3
303	1905	Subsistence Storehouse	3
304	1890	Coal Shed	3
305	1889	Heating Plant	3
306	1889	Engr Qtrs	2

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	Rating
307	1900	Ordnance Storehouse	3
308	1904	Ordnance Storehouse	3
309	1906	Vegetable Store	3
310	1902	Bakery	3
330	1936	Teamsters' Qtrs	3
332	1897	QM Stable	3
335	1897	Wagonmaster's Office	3
337	1897	Teamsters' Mess/Shop	3
350	1908	Granary	3
352	1909	QM Stable	3

Hospital/Post Headquarters District

This district is comprised of five buildings and is located north of the Artillery Post. The grouping originally served as the Fort hospital and now serves as Post Headquarters. Buildings 500, 505, and 509 are significant for their representation of Kansas limestone construction, Building 510 is significant as an example of the Colonial Revival Style, and Building 507 is significant as a wood-framed Folk Victorian cottage. While Building 507 is one of four Folk Victorian buildings at Fort Riley, it possesses a particularly delicate quality that the other examples in brick (Buildings 165, 166, and 167) do not possess, and thus its rating of 2.

Table 15. Hospital/Post Headquarters District: District Membership and Ratings.

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	Rating
500	1889	Hosp/Post HQ (additions)	3
505	1909	Hosp NCO Qtrs	3
507	1891	Hosp Steward Qtrs	2
509	1910	Isolation Hospital	3
510	1931	Nurses' Qtrs/Grimes Hall	3

Marshall Army Airfield

This district is comprised of seventeen buildings and is located across the Kansas River, to the south of the main post. Marshall Army Airfield con-

sists of two predominant building types, residential and aviation-related structures. Buildings 741, 743, and 751 are significant for their association with the evolution of military aviation, and to a lesser extent for their representation of a type of construction (early aviation architecture). Buildings 748 and 763 are significant as a representation of Kansas limestone construction. Buildings 755, 757, 759, 760, 761, 765, and 767 represent the Neoclassical Style, while Buildings 780, 782, 784, 786, and 788 are significant as examples of the Colonial Revival Style. Most of the other buildings at the airfield do not predate 1946.

Table 16. Marshall Army Airfield: District Membership and Ratings.

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	Rating
741	1932	Marshall Field Hangar	3
743	1941	unknown (now a AF Ops Bldg)	3
748	1907	Polo Bungalow	3
751	1941	Vehicle Storage Shed	3
755	1934	NCO Q	3
757	1934	NCO Q	3
759	1934	NCO Q	3
760	1934	Barracks	3
761	1934	NCO Q	3
763	1934	NCO Garages	4
765	1934	NCO Q	3
767	1934	NCO Q	3
780	1934	CO OQ	3
782	1934	CO OQ	3
784	1934	CO OQ	3
786	1934	CO OQ	3
788	1934	CO OQ	3

Officers' Family Housing District

This district is comprised of sixty-five buildings, most of limestone or brick construction. Historic officer family housing (including associated garages and a fire station) is located throughout the main post at Fort Riley. As a result, this district does not appear on the installation map as a contiguous entity. Most are significant for their representation of Kansas limestone construction or the Colonial Revival Style, with the exception of a stucco example, Building 150. Some of these buildings are also significant for their cluster arrangement. Further discussion of building clusters will appear in the landscape portion of the Historic Resources Management Plan.

Table 17. Officers' Family Housing District: District Membership and Ratings.

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	Rating
70	1934	Field OQ	3
72	1934	Field OQ	3
74	1934	Field OQ	3
76	1934	Field OQ	3
78	1934	Field OQ	3
80	1934	Field OQ	3
82	1934	Field OQ	3
125	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	3
126	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	3
127	1939	Garage for 125	4
128	1939	Garage for 126	4
129	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	3
130	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	3
131	1939	Garage for 129	4
132	1939	Garage for 130	4
133	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	3
134	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	3
135	1939	Garage for 133	4
136	1939	Garage for 134	4
137	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	3
138	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	3

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	Rating
139	1939	Garage for 137	4
140	1939	Garage for 138	4
141	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	3
142	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	3
143	1939	Garage for 141	4
144	1939	Garage for 142	4
150	1910	Civilians Qtrs	3
152	1903	NCO Qtrs	3
153	1938	Dbl NCO Qtrs	3
154	1940	Garage	4
155	1903	NCO Qtrs	3
156	1905	NCO Qtrs	3
157	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	3
158	1940	Garage	4
159	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	3
160	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	3
161	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	3
162	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	3
163	1940	Garage	4
164	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	3
165	1889	NCO Qtrs	3
166	1889	NCO Qtrs	3
167	1889	NCO Qtrs	3
415	1930	Double NCO Q	3
416	1930	Double NCO Q	3
417	1930	Double NCO Q	3
418	1930	Double NCO Q	3
419	1930	Double NCO Q	3
420	1930	Double NCO Q	3
422	1930	Double NCO Q	3
423	1930	Double NCO Q	3
424	1930	Double NCO Q	3

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	Rating
425	1909	NCO Qtrs	3
426	1909	NCO Qtrs	3
430	1932	Fire Station	3
520	1939	Dbl NCO Q	3
521	1940	Garage	—
523	1939	Dbl NCO Q	3
524	1925	Civ Fire Chief's Qtrs	—
525	1930	Dbl NCO Q	3
527	1940	Garage	4
529	1931	Dbl NCO Q	3
531	1931	Dbl NCO Q	3
533	1940	Garage	4
535	1939	Dbl NCO Q	3

* Properties with ratings showing a dash indicate no rating was given in the 1993 report that this data was drawn from.

Student Officers' Apartments District

This district is comprised of twenty-four buildings, most of brick construction. Like officer family housing, student officer housing (including associated garages) is located throughout the main post. As a result, this district also does not appear on the installation map as a contiguous entity. Most structures are significant as examples of the Colonial Revival Style. Apartments on Huebner Road, as well as all garages, are significant for their representation of Kansas limestone construction. Again, like officer family housing, the occasional clustering of these buildings has planning significance.

Table 18. Student Officers' Apartments District: District Membership and Ratings.

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	Rating
40	1934	Student Officers' Apts	3
41	1934	Student Officers' Apts	3
102	1940	Garage	4

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	Rating
106	1934	Student Officers' Apts	3
108	1934	Student Officers' Apts	3
110	1910	OQ	3
112	1940	Garage for 110 & 114	4
114	1910	OQ	3
116	1940	Garage for 118	4
118	1934	Student Officers' Apts	3
431	1940	Garage	4
432	1934	Student Officers' Apts	3
433	1934	Student Officers' Apts	3
434	1940	Garage	4
435	1930	Student Officers' Apts	3
436	1930	Student Officers' Apts	3
437	1930	Student Officers' Apts	3
438	1928	Student Officers' Apts	3
439	1928	Student Officers' Apts	3
440	1928	Student Officers' Apts	3
441	1928	Student Officers' Apts	3
442	1940	Garage	4
443	1940	Garage	4
444	1928	Student Officers' Apts	3

Packer's Camp

Buildings 1020 and 1022 are the only structures included in this district and both are of Kansas limestone construction. This was the site of the old Packers Camp, established in the days when the Army depended on long mule pack trains to haul supplies (see Historical Overview). Building 1020 was a living quarters for the packers, muleskinners, and farriers, and Building 1022 was a blacksmith shop. These structures are significant for their method and materials of construction.

Table 19. Packer's Camp: District Membership and Ratings.

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	Rating
1020	1911	Quarters for Packers	3
1022	1914	Blacksmith Shop	3

Appendix E: Proposed Historic Districts and Thematic Groups (Revised, 1994)

An NRHP Historic District is a geographically definable area possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, and/or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. Historic districts are usually areas of contiguous historic properties. The close proximity of the properties included in the district helps to maintain the sense of a coherent and related group that represents a specific period of time, or function.

Historic districts at Fort Riley

The following are the historic district designations at Fort Riley, as established by the ERDC-CERL study conducted in 1993 (and revised in 1994):

Main Post Historic District: Four thematic groups are represented within this district's boundary: (1) the Cavalry and Artillery Thematic Group, (2) the 1927-1940 Thematic Group, (3) the WPA Camp Thematic Group, and (4) the World War II Build-Up Thematic Group.

Note: Building 524, the Civilian Chief's Quarters, was built in 1925 and therefore does not fall within the periods of significance associated with the following suggested thematic groups. However, we recommend that this building be included as part of the Main Post Historic District. It is one of the few residences built for civilian personnel at the post and is a fine example of the simple Bungalow.

Marshall Army Airfield (MAA) Historic District: This district is located across the Kansas River, to the south of the main post. It contains three thematic groups: (1) the Cavalry and Artillery Thematic Group (Building 748), (2) the 1927-1940 Thematic Group, and (3) the World War II Build-Up Thematic Group.

Packer's Camp (PC) Historic District: Located about five miles northeast of the main post, this was the site of the old Packers Camp. Mule

pack trains were readied at this site from 1901 to 1914. The two buildings in this district are part of the Cavalry and Artillery Thematic Group.

Thematic groups

Buildings were placed in thematic groups within the districts based on their association with a definitive historic period of significance. The structures documented in this report fall into five thematic groups (for a full breakdown for all buildings, see tables in Appendix B).

Original Post Thematic Group (1850s): This thematic group is made up of the few remaining permanent buildings erected at Fort Riley during its initial construction period which took place in the 1850s. Originally Fort Riley was an early frontier outpost that offered protection to traders and settlers traveling along the Santa Fe, Oregon, and Smoky Hill Trails. Its establishment was a definitive step toward the settlement and development of the Kansas territory.

Cavalry and Artillery Thematic Group (1886-1916): This thematic group is made up of the permanent buildings associated with the establishment of the Cavalry and Light Artillery School. It is a cohesive architectural environment based on Captain George Pond's 1887 plan for the post. The establishment of this school marked the beginning of Fort Riley's recognition as an important center of advanced military training.

1927-1940 Thematic Group (1927-1940): This group is made up of permanent buildings constructed at Fort Riley during the major nationwide Army building program that began in 1927. In some cases, funds were used from government work programs created during the Great Depression. These buildings contribute to an understanding of the twentieth century historical development of the installation. Most of the housing included in this group is situated in areas visually separated from Pond's 1887 plan and most buildings feature Colonial Revival style details. Buildings in this group were usually built around open courts or facing open greens, exemplifying the type of planning that was popular at the time.

Garages are listed as part of this thematic group because of their association with nearby housing. Although these structures make little significant contribution to their group, they are constructed of appropriate building materials and are a functional aspect of their associated structure.

WPA Camp Thematic Group: This group is made up of four buildings that are associated with the old Works Progress Administration (WPA) Camp. The camp was located at Fort Riley from 1935 to 1942 and housed men participating in the WPA work program. Besides relieving the Kansas unemployment situation, it provided Fort Riley with a much needed labor pool during a period of expansion.

World War II Build-Up Thematic Group: This group is made up of significant permanent buildings associated with the installation's build-up just prior to World War II. These buildings contribute to an understanding of the twentieth century historical development of the installation.

The following tables depict the buildings through 1945 within each thematic group:

Table 20. Original Post Thematic Group

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use
3	1855	Post Chapel
21	1858	Cavalry Post OQ
24	1855	Cavalry Post OQ
123	1855	Chaplain's Qtrs
205	1855	Post Hosp/Cavalry Admin Bldg

Table 21. Cavalry and Artillery Thematic Group

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	District (if other than Main Post)
1	1888	Cavalry Post OQ	
2	1889	Cavalry Post OQ	
4	1903	Cavalry Post OQ	
5	1904	Cavalry Post OQ	
6	1897	Post Chapel	
7	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	
8	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	
9	1890	Cavalry Post OQ	
10	1890	Cavalry Post OQ	
11	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	District (if other than Main Post)
12	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	
13	1894	Cavalry Post OQ	
14	1894	Cavalry Post OQ	
15	1889	Cavalry Post OQ	
16	1893	Cavalry Post OQ	
17	1889	Cavalry Post OQ	
18	1903	Cavalry Post OQ	
19	1890	Cavalry Post OQ	
20	1897	Cavalry Post OQ	
22	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	
23	1886	Cavalry Post OQ	
25	1887	Cavalry Post OQ	
26	1889	Cavalry Post OQ	
27	1909	Arnold Hall/BOQ Bks	
28	1889	Dispensary	
45	1904	Carr Hall/BOQ Bks	
85	1909	Artillery Post OQ	
86	1909	OQ	
87	1909	Artillery Post Field OQ	
88	1897	Artillery Post OQ	
89	1903	Artillery Post OQ	
90	1897	Artillery Post OQ	
91	1893	Artillery Post OQ	
92	1889	Artillery Post OQ	
93	1889	Artillery Post OQ	
94	1903	Artillery Post OQ	
95	1903	Artillery Post OQ	
C96	1889	Artillery Post OQ	
97	1903	Artillery Post OQ	
98	1904	Artillery Post OQ	
99	1907	Art Post Field OQ	
100	1887	Artillery Post OQ	
110	1910	OQ	

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	District (if other than Main Post)
114	1910	OQ	
150	1910	Civilians Qtrs	
152	1903	NCO Qtrs	
155	1903	NCO Qtrs	
156	1905	NCO Qtrs	
165	1889	NCO Qtrs	
166	1889	NCO Qtrs	
167	1889	NCO Qtrs	
170	1888	Sutler's Store/Waters Hall	
202	1889	Drill Hall	
203	1889	Post Guard House	
207	1905	Regimental HQ	
208	1903	Cavalry Post Bks	
210	1889	Cavalry Post Bks	
211	1889, 1946	Cavalry Post Bks	
212	1903	Cavalry Post Bks	
213	1889	Latrine/Motor School	
214	1903	Cavalry Post Bks	
215	1886	Cavalry Post Bks	
216	1905	Guard House	
217	1887	Cavalry Post Bks	
219	1887	Cavalry Post Bks	
221	1886	Cavalry Post Bks	
222	1907	School Stable/Bks	
223	1889	McGill Hall/Cavalry Post Bks	
224	1915	School Stable/Bks	
225	1889	Cavalry Post Latrine	
226	1905	Vet Hospital	
227	1908	Cooks/Bakers Bks	
228	1908	Veterinary Laboratory	
229	1908	Drill Hall	
236	1889	Street Car Station	
240	1904	Farrier's Shop	

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	District (if other than Main Post)
241	1904	Cavalry Stable Guard House	
246	1916	Blacksmith Shop	
247	1905	Cavalry Stable	
251	1889	Cavalry Stable	
252	1905	Blacksmith/Carpentry Shop	
253	1903	Cavalry Stable	
255	1903	Cavalry Stable	
257	1904	Cavalry Stable	
259	1904	Cavalry Stable Guard House	
261	1904	Cavalry Stable	
263	1904	Cavalry Stable	
265	1904	Cavalry Stable Guard House	
267	1904	Cavalry Stable	
269	1889	Cavalry Stable	
271	1897	Cavalry Stable Guard House	
273	1889	Cavalry Stable	
275	1897	Cavalry Stable Guard House	
277	1889	Cavalry Stable	
279	1897	Cavalry Stable Guard House	
281	1912	Cavalry Stable	
283	1897	Cavalry Stable Guard House	
289	1905	Field/Staff/Band Stable	
300	1890	Granary	
301	1892	QM/Commissary Store	
302	1908	QM Storehouse	
303	1905	Subsistence Storehouse	
304	1890	Coal Shed	
305	1889	Heating Plant	
306	1889	Engineer Qtrs	
307	1900	Ordnance Storehouse	
308	1904	Ordnance Storehouse	
309	1906	Vegetable Store	
310	1902	Bakery	

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	District (if other than Main Post)
330	1910	Teamster Qtrs	
332	1897	QM Stable	
335	1897	Wagonmaster Office	
337	1897	Teamster Mess/Shop	
350	1908	Granary	
352	1909	QM Stable	
360	1889	Artillery Post Stable	
362	1889	Artillery Post Stable	
363	1909	Artillery Gun Shed	
364	1889	Artillery Gun Guard	
366	1889	Artillery Post Guard	
367	1903	Artillery Gun Shed	
368	1889	Artillery Post Stable	
370	1904	Artillery Work Shop	
372	1889	Artillery Post Stable	
374	1904	Artillery Work Shop	
375	1903	Artillery Gun Shed	
376	1901	Artillery Post Stable	
378	1904	Artillery Work Shop	
380	1903	Artillery Post Stable	
384	1904	Artillery Work Shop	
385	1904	Artillery Gun Shed	
386	1908	Artillery Post Stable	
387	1907	Artillery Gun Shed	
388	1907	Artillery Work Shop	
400	1907	Bachelor OQ	
402	1903	Gillis Hall/Artillery Post Bks	
403	1889	Artillery Post Admin Bldg	
404	1902	Fremont Hall/Artillery post Bks	
405	1910	Gym/Artillery Post Exchange	
406	1909	Artillery Bank Bks	
407	1907	Artillery Post Bks	
408	1909	Artillery Guard House	

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	District (if other than Main Post)
409	1889	Gillis Hall/Artillery Post Bks	
410	1897	Rose Hall/Artillery Post Bks	
411	1889	Waybur Hall/Artillery Post Bks	
425	1909	NCO Qtrs	
426	1909	NCO Qtrs	
500	1889	Hosp/Post HQ (additions)	
505	1909	Hosp NCO Qtrs	
507	1891	Hosp Steward Qtrs	
509	1910	Isolation Hospital	
550	1891	Magazine	
748	1907	Polo Bungalow	MAA
1020	1911	Quarters for Packers	PC
1022	1914	Blacksmith Shop	PC

Table 22. 1927-1940 Thematic Group

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	District if other than Main Post
1G	1935	Garage	
30	1940	Garage	
31	1940	Garage	
40	1934	Student Officers' Apts	
41	1934	Student Officers' Apts	
46	1940	Garage	
47	1940	Garage	
48	1940	Garage	
70	1934	Field OQ	
72	1934	Field OQ	
74	1934	Field OQ	
76	1934	Field OQ	
78	1934	Field OQ	
80	1934	Field OQ	
82	1934	Field OQ	
102	1940	Garage	

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	District if other than Main Post
106	1934	Student Officers' Apts	
108	1934	Student Officers' Apts	
112	1940	Garage for 110 & 114	
116	1940	Garage for 118	
118	1934	Student Officers' Apts	
125	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	
126	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	
127	1939	Garage for 125	
128	1939	Garage for 126	
129	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	
130	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	
131	1939	Garage for 129	
132	1939	Garage for 130	
133	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	
134	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	
135	1939	Garage for 133	
136	1939	Garage for 134	
137	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	
138	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	
139	1939	Garage for 137	
140	1939	Garage for 138	
141	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	
142	1939	Dbl NCO Qtrs	
143	1939	Garage for 141	
144	1939	Garage for 142	
153	1938	Dbl NCO Qtrs	
154	1940	Garage	
157	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	
158	1940	Garage	
159	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	
160	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	
161	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	
162	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	District if other than Main Post
163	1940	Garage	
164	1931	Dbl NCO Qtrs	
200	1940	Patton Hall/Academic Bldg	
206	1933	Post Theater	
248	1938	Garage	
401	1943	Garage	
415	1930	Double NCO Q	
416	1930	Double NCO Q	
417	1930	Double NCO Q	
418	1930	Double NCO Q	
419	1930	Double NCO Q	
420	1930	Double NCO Q	
422	1930	Double NCO Q	
423	1930	Double NCO Q	
424	1930	Double NCO Q	
430	1932	Fire Station	
431	1940	Garage	
432	1934	Student Officers' Apts	
433	1934	Student Officers' Apts	
434	1940	Garage	
435	1930	Student Officers' Apts	
436	1930	Student Officers' Apts	
437	1930	Student Officers' Apts	
438	1928	Student Officers' Apts	
439	1928	Student Officers' Apts	
440	1928	Student Officers' Apts	
441	1928	Student Officers' Apts	
442	1940	Garage	
443	1940	Garage	
444	1928	Student Officers' Apts	
510	1931	Nurses' Qtrs/Grimes Hall	
520	1939	Dbl NCO Q	
521	1940	Garage	

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	District if other than Main Post
523	1939	Dbl NCO Q	
525	1930	Dbl NCO Q	
527	1940	Garage	
529	1931	Dbl NCO Q	
531	1931	Dbl NCO Q	
533	1940	Garage	
535	1939	Dbl NCO Q	
550	1891	Magazine	
741	1932	Marshall Field Hangar	MAA
755	1934	NCO Q	MAA
757	1934	NCO Q	MAA
759	1934	NCO Q	MAA
760	1934	Barracks	MAA
761	1934	NCO Q	MAA
763	1934	NCO Garages	MAA
765	1934	NCO Q	MAA
767	1934	NCO Q	MAA
780	1934	OQ	MAA
782	1934	OQ	MAA
784	1934	OQ	MAA
786	1934	OQ	MAA
788	1934	OQ	MAA

Table 23. WPA Camp Thematic Group

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	District if other than Main Post
313	1935	Civilian Personnel Bldg	
315	1935	Warehouse	
317	1935	Warehouse	
319	1936	Instruction Bldg	

Table 24. World War II Build-Up Thematic Group.

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use	District if other than Main Post
29	1941	Red Cross Bldg	
743	1941	Airfield Operations Bldg	MAA
751	1941	Vehicle Storage Shed	MAA

Table 25. Recommended Non-Contributing Buildings Ineligible for NRHP.

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use
180	1914	Dry Cleaning
181	1930	Dry Cleaning Plant
182	1940	Flammable Storage
184	1941	Laundry Boiler House
209	1936	Inflammable Materials Storehouse
312	1930	Open Warehouse
316	1929	Storehouse
334	1897	QM Garage
336	1897	Ambulance Shed
338	1904	Wagon/Lumber Shed
354	1917	Gas Station
390	1944	Sewage Treatment Plant
392	1944	Sewage Pumping Station
550	1891	General Storehouse
630	1917	Officers Family Housing
632	1931	Operations General Purpose
634	1929	Term Equipment Bldg
754	1941	Storehouse
928	1941	Small Arms Pyro Magazine
930	1941	High Explosives Magazine
931	1941	Small Arms Pyro Magazine
932	1941	Small Arms Pyro Magazine
933	1941	Small Arms Pyro Magazine
934	1941	High Explosives Magazine
935	1941	Small Arms Pyro Magazine
936	1941	Small Arms Pyro Magazine

Bldg#	Year Built	Original Use
937	1941	Small Arms Pyro Magazine
938	1929	Small Arms Pyro Magazine
939	1930	Small Arms Pyro Magazine
940	1941	Small Arms Pyro Magazine
941	1927	Small Arms Pyro Magazine
1671	1941	Maintenance Shed
2269	1929	Open Warehouse
2592	1941	Sewer/Water Treatment Plant
2598	1941	Water Well/Pump Bldg
2599	1941	Water Well/Pump Bldg
3203	1929	Water Well/Pump Bldg
3204	1943	Water Well/Pump Bldg
3205	1937	Water Well/Pump Bldg
3208	1929	Facilities Engineers Storehouse

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